The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Talk at the Capital About the Resignation of Mr. Hoar.

Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, Appointed as His Successor.

Universal Surprise at the Choice.

Sketch of the Political Career of the Appointee.

Secret History of the Cuban Bond Business.

Speculations Regarding Mr. Hoar's Resignation—His Relations With the President—The Cuban Message—His Probable Successor—Sketch of the Career of Mr. Akerman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The resignation of Attorney-General HOAR, and the appointment of his successor, have followed each other in such quick succession that the public appetite for speculation and gossip has had no time for indulgence. The resignation of Mr HOAR, which was tendered and accepted yesterday, was not generally known until a late hour this morning; and the appointment of Mr. ACKERMAN to fill the vacancy was not known until the nomination was sent to the Senate. The causes which are supposed to have led to Mr. HOAR's resignation are freely canvassed, but all that can be said with certainty on the subject is that the retirement of Mr. HOAR is voluntary, and in pursuance of an intention formed long since. It will be remembered that, at the time the Senate rejected Mr. HOAR's nomination for Supreme Judge, the story of his resignation as Attorney-General was immediately revived. Your correspondent had occasion then to deny the fact on sufficient authority, and the same authority, for stating that Mr. HOAR's retirement, while not true at that time, was simply a question of time, and not very remote time either. Events have fully verified that statement. The resignation, taken in connection with the existing status of the Cuban question, gives rise, of course, to much guessing and many surmises, very few of which have any foundation. Some people profess to be able to see that, because he was the author of the able message on Cuban affairs, he ought to have resigned, though the logic is not exactly apparent. The paternity of the paragraph about Cuban bonds, which has disturbed several members of Congress, is particularly ascribed to Mr. HOAR; and the impropriety of sending the message to Congress at such an inopportune time, which is the view held by some people, is laid at Mr. HOAR's door jointly with Mr. FISH. And so the current of comment runs. But one thing seems to be certain: the Cabinet is not in accord on leading questions of foreign policy, and there is no doubt of Gen. GRANT's desire and intention to improve the tone and temper of his Administration upon the matter of our relations with Spain. Of course there is no lack of reports that Mr. FISH is to resign immediately. But there is no foundation for that at present.

WHO IS MR. AKERMAN?

The appointment of Mr. AKERMAN, as I have intimated, was wholly unexpected. He is well known to the Southern people and to the Southern Bar; but to the mass of people at the North and to the mass of the Republican Party he is a stranger, as has been the case with every other Cabinet appointment. The people who trust and believe in the President must accept Mr. AKERMAN on the faith of the few who do know him, or wait until he indicates the fitness of the appointment, about which time will doubtless show, there is no question. Mr. AKERMAN was appointed and confirmed United States District-Attorney for the State of Georgia, some seven or eight months since, and has filled that post with much credit to himself. He was born in the State of New-Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth College. He then emigrated to Georgia, and studied law in the office of United States Senator J. MCPHERSON BERRIAN, who was Attorney-General under JACKSON, and is today considered one of the leading lawyers of the State, and, in fact, in the South. He was prominent as a candidate for the United States Supreme Court Judgeship. He is forty-six years of age, and has a wife and several children, residing at Elberton, Ga. His first political distinction was in the late Constitutional Convention of Georgia, where he made his first appearance in political life. He was the principal framer of the present State Constitution. He was subsequently the elector at large on the Grant and Colfax Presidential ticket. He was an earnest Union man during the war, and was known to JEFF. DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS, &c. He was one of the earliest and staunchest friends of equal and political rights to all men, and has been here several times before the President and Congressional Committees, as an earnest advocate for the admission of Georgia and its representation in Congress. There is no doubt but that the appointment is intended to hasten the settlement of the question of Georgia reconstruction.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Both the President and Judge HOAR were much surprised today on learning that the fact of the latter's resignation of the office of Attorney-General was last night telegraphed North, especially as neither of them had mentioned the subject to any one, nor was it their intention to do so, excepting on the nomination of a successor. There is much speculation as to the causes of the resignation. It has no political significance. After the withdrawal of the nomination of Mr. A. T. STEWART to be Secretary of the Treasury, the President being desirous of appointing Mr. BOUTWELL to the vacancy, Judge HOAR informed the President that in order to avoid embarrassment in the appointment of two members of the Cabinet from the same State, he would withdraw from it, leaving the President free to select Mr. BOUTWELL. The President, however, remarked that that was a matter which more intimately concerned himself, and while thanking Judge HOAR for his friendly consideration appointed Mr. BOUTWELL Secretary of the Treasury. Some months afterward, Judge HOAR again voluntarily proposed to resign, he never appearing to desire a continuance in the position, but was always ready to retire whenever the President should think proper to appoint his successor. The nomination of Judge HOAR to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was from the most friendly feelings of the President toward him, which it is known were as sincerely returned by Judge HOAR, and these friendly relations have never been interrupted. When, recently, Judge HOAR tendered his resignation for the first time in writing the President accepted it, with the intimation that as the South had no Judge on the Supreme Court Bench it seemed fair that that section should have a representative in the Cabinet, and, therefore, inquiries were made as to a suitable successor. The ascertained qualifications of AMOS T. AKERMAN, of Georgia, being satisfactory, he was accordingly nominated today to the Senate. Toward the close of the proceedings of that body, this afternoon, an ineffectual motion was made to go into Executive session, in order that the nomination might be acted upon. This will probably be done to-morrow. The following correspondence passed between Judge HOAR and the President:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870.

SIR: I resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States, the resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor. Very respectfully, E. R. HOAR.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1870.

MY DEAR JUDGE: In accepting your resignation as Attorney-General upon the appointment and qualification of your successor, I take the occasion to express to you my high appreciation of the able, patriotic and devoted manner in which you have performed the functions of that office. In no less a degree do I appreciate the pleasant personal relations which have existed from the beginning of our association officially in public place. Hoping that you will carry with you nothing but pleasant recollections of your connection with the present Administration, and with assurances of my personal esteem and friendship, I remain, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

Mr. AKERMAN has been telegraphed and is on his way to Washington.

Result of the San Domingo Inquiry—Failure of the Prosecution—The Cuban Bond Investigation—A Readable Affidavit—Action on the Cuban Question in the House—The Georgia Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The San Domingo investigation has substantially fizzled out. The prosecution thus far has utterly failed to make out a case. Their principal witness, HATCH, has not appeared, and it is understood that he will not. PERRY was again on the stand today, and the examination virtually finished him. He became disorderly, and at one time attacked the veracity of Senator HOWARD, by making statements before the Committee which that gentleman was compelled to denounce as unmitigated falsehoods. The testimony thus far vindicates Gen. BABCOCK completely, and proves that the grievances complained of in HATCH's memorial never existed, save in the imagination of that gentleman.

THE CUBAN BONDS INVESTIGATION.

Judge POLAND's Special Committee today continued its investigation of the alleged libel upon Representative FITCH by the correspondent of the *Evening Post*. Mr. CUSHING filed Mr. SMITH's answer, in which he denies any improper intent in his publication, which he claimed was legitimate matter of news. He avers that he expressed no opinion as to their truthfulness, but simply gave the substance of certain papers which he saw. He also argues against the power of the Committee to compel him to divulge the sources of his information, and submits copies of the affidavits of Messrs. TAYLOR and DEWEESE, with the request that the Committee call upon Gen. BUTLER for their verification by comparison with those in his possession. The affidavit of N. B. TAYLOR details how he offered to contract with Mr. RUIZ to procure a recognition by the United States of the belligerency of the Cuban Republic for a million of dollars in bonds, and did so contract, though in the name of Col. PICKETT, who appeared as his attorney; and that by the terms of agreement the bonds were to be deposited with Don MANUEL FREYRE, the Peruvian Minister here, to be delivered upon its fulfillment. Having thus magnificently promised to hand the Government of the United States over to the Cuban Junta, he relates how he went to work to deliver it according to contract, as follows:

After these agreements were signed, I went to work to secure such influence as I could to obtain the recognition of the belligerency of the Republic of Cuba by the President. My first move was to make it appear that the popular feeling was in favor of such recognition; so I saw Mr. LATHAM, a law partner of Col. PICKETT, and told him to promise Cuban bonds inside of fifty thousand dollars in all, to the correspondents of the various newspapers at Washington, if they would write up the Cuban cause and advocate the early recognition of the belligerency of the Republic of Cuba. Mr. LATHAM afterward told me that he had promised certain of these bonds, but that it would be much better to pay actual money to the correspondents; or, if I could not do that, to obtain from Mr. RUIZ the release of some of the bonds, and give bonds directly and unconditionally to the correspondents.

He then gives an account of a journey to Chicago, as he says, to procure the aid of the President's brother, Mr. ORVILLE GRANT, to whom he promised large sums in bonds, and by whom, so far as appears, he was treated like a worthless or crazy adventurer. Failing to accomplish his task within the twenty days which he required when it was first undertaken, he says he procured extensions of time, and not getting along very well with the Administration he undertook Congress. The allusions to gentlemen of the House which gave rise to this investigation are as follows:

After that I went to work to induce members of Congress to vote in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Republic of Cuba, if the question should be brought before the Congress, and to induce them to vote in favor of the Republic of Cuba in all matters that should come up. I then saw Mr. DEWEESE, of North Carolina, Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, Mr. GOLLADAY, of Kentucky, Mr. MCCORMICK, of Missouri, and Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, seeking to influence all personally, and seeking through some to influence others. I told them all, in effect, that if they would vote in favor of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Republic of Cuba, if such a measure should be brought before Congress, and if they would vote for the interests of the Republic of Cuba whenever they had an opportunity, that I would give them a certain amount of the bonds of the Republic of Cuba if the belligerency of the Republic should be recognized. And to some of them I promised that I would give money in addition. I told them that I had a contract with Mr. RUIZ in the matter, and that Mr. RUIZ was the financial agent of the Republic of Cuba here and that the bonds were put up under contract and that all would be right, and that they would get their share.

It appears by his own statements that the shameless wretch was finally discredited by Mr. RUIZ; and he says that, failing at last to get either the money or bonds which he had been promised, he threw the case up in disgust. It seems that Mr. BUTLER wanted to get Mr. TAYLOR for cross-examination with reference to his statements, and that he fled to Canada to avoid it, whence he has recently telegraphed denying that he ever made them. The affidavits of DE WEESE corroborates that of TAYLOR, so far as the approaches and offers of bonds to himself are concerned; and they also agree with regard to the connection with the business of a well-known Washington physician, who seems to have finally obtained control of the bonds and negotiations for aid through Congressional action. It should be stated distinctly that there is nothing in either of these statements to show that these lobbyists obtained any recognition, encouragement nor even tolerance, from Mr. FITCH or any other member of Congress, or other person of any influence or standing whatever.

ACTION ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Cuban question was quietly disposed of in the House today by the adoption of Judge BINGHAM's substitute by seventeen majority. This is the end of the matter for this session, probably.

THE PORTER ASSAULT CASE.

The case of the assault on Congressman PORTER was continued in the House Judiciary Committee today, by the examination of some half dozen witnesses to prove the circumstances of the assault. In the meantime several serious complications are likely to grow out of this trifling matter. Notice was received today that the presence of WOODS was desired at Richmond as a witness in a case before one of the Courts there; and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take him to Richmond, keep him in custody, and when he had testified, bring him back. It will be remembered that when WOODS was first arrested one of the State Courts at Richmond issued a writ of habeas corpus, which the United States Marshal refused to obey. He is now cited to appear and answer for contempt of Court. Judge BINGHAM has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, requesting that the United States District-Attorney for Virginia be directed to appear for the Marshal.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

The House was chiefly occupied this afternoon by the consideration of the bill reported from the Pacific Railroad Committee granting the use of one-half of Goat Island, in San Francisco Harbor, to the Western Pacific Railroad for depot and station purposes. Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, the Chairman of the Committee, has thrown around this proposed grant such conditions and restrictions that the Government interests can in no wise suffer any detriment, but, on the contrary, will be largely benefited by the great additional facilities thereby afforded to the travel of the Pacific Roads, and the commerce of San Francisco Harbor, which now suffers an additional transhipment and expensive lighterage between the city and the railroad terminus at Oakland. One-half the island, or sixty-one acres, is permanently reserved for fortifications, with a proviso that the whole may be used for that purpose in time of war. The selection of the portion of the island to be occupied by the railroad is to be made by the President, and the construction of the trestlework by which the railroad approaches the island is to be under the direction of the Engineer Department. Mr. WHEELER's remarks today were a sufficient guarantee of the propriety and desirability of the measure.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Reconstruction Committee met today, and settled the difficulty about the Georgia bill, by agreeing that the subject should be reported by Gen. BUTLER to the House, with the statement that eight members of the Committee were for the Farnsworth bill, which does, and seven for BUTLER's, which does not, provide for an election in Georgia this Fall. It was further agreed that there should be ample opportunity allowed in the House for debate and amendment. It is not expected that the bill will be reported for some days to come.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT COURTESIES.

The Senate bill to facilitate international yacht courtesies, by removing certain Custom-house restrictions, upon condition that reciprocal privileges be extended to American yachts, was today authorized to be favorably reported by Mr. POTTER, from the House Committee on Commerce.

THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The time of the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New-York, has been changed to Tuesday, the 28th of June.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The British Abolitionists and Slavery in the Spanish Colonies—Personal—The Tyne and St. John's Crews—Ascot.

LONDON, June 16.—The Abolitionists here are urging the Government to insist on the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish Colonies....Monsignor CAPEL questions the truth of the rumor lately published by the *John Bull* to the effect that the Marquis of BUTE contemplated a return to the Anglican communion. He says that the Marquis is at present in Spain, beyond the reach of the rumor....The *Times*, in its city article today, doubts the success of the new German-American Bank at Frankfort, which, if successful, would be a discredit to America....The Prince of WALES and the Princess ALEXANDRA are to make a state visit to Reading on the 1st of July. The municipal authorities and the citizens generally are making extensive preparations for their reception....Mr. RENFORTH, of the Tyne crew, publishes a card in which he assures the public that the rowing match between the Tyne and St. John's, N. B., crews will surely take place, and that the stakes are put up....At the Ascot races today the Gold Cup, valued at 300 sovereigns, and added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, (twenty-three subscribers,) was won by Mr. J. G. HENSKY's b. g. *Sabinus*, by *Newminster*, out of *Vesta*; Count F. DE LAGRANGE's ch. h. *Trocadero*, by *Monarque*, out of *Antonia*, second; *Muster* third. The betting at the course just previous to the race was seven to four against *Sabinus*, six to one against *Trocadero*, and two to one against *Muster*. Six horses ran.

Proposed Removal of Grain Duties in France—Stamp Duty on Newspapers—Diplomatic—Health of the Emperor.

PARIS, June 16.—A bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France, was introduced into the Corps Legislatif today, and referred to a committee....The abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers has been decided on by the Government....The Consul-General of the United States entertained at dinner last night the new Minister to Washington, M. PREVOST PARADOL. Among the guests present were the new French Minister to Switzerland, several members of the Cabinet, and M. LABOULAYE. The *Journal des Débats* eulogizes the appointment of M. PARADOL, and says he is clearly the right man in the right place. M. BELLONET has been appointed Secretary of the first class to the French Legation at Washington, and M. NOIRMONT, Secretary of the second class. They will sail for New-York, with the new Ambassador, in a few days.....The examination of the officers of the International Workmen's Society will take place on the 22d inst. before the Police Tribunal. The charge made against them is that of maintaining a secret society contrary to the law....The Emperor is still suffering from the attack of gout, but his illness is not dangerous. Signor MUZIO, formerly of New-York, has been appointed musical director of the Italian opera in Paris. It is reported that Prince NAPOLEON is ill.....The Court goes to St. Cloud next week.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Telegraph* of this morning says that the French Emperor has rheumatism in his right leg, and that Prince NAPOLEON is also ill at Moudon....Breadstuffs of all kinds are advancing rapidly at Paris on account of the drouth. Bread, which sold for seven pence in the dead of Winter last year, now sells at nine pence.

The President's Cuban Message in Spain—The Civic Marriage Law—The Infallibility Debate.

MADRID, June 16.—Great satisfaction is felt here at the message of President GRANT on the Cuban question....According to the provisions of the law lately enacted, 2,000 registers of civic marriages are to be opened by the middle of August.

ROME, June 16.—The Ecumenical Council will begin the discussion of the last chapter of the infallibility scheme today.

An Inheritance of £200,000—Claims of a New-York Girl Barred.

LONDON, June 16.—In the case of HILL vs. BIRRETTS, where the inheritance to the property of the late Mr. WHITE, of Yorkshire, amounting to £200,000, was claimed by a daughter born in New-York, the claim was barred by proofs of a valid Scotch marriage of deceased previous to his marriage in New-York.

Disasters to Vessels in Typhoons—The Earthquake at Yokohama.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Advices have been received here announcing that the bark *Candahar*, Capt. KRYMAN, which sailed from Penang for New-York on the 13th of March, had recently arrived at St. Helena with masts sprung, where she was condemned.

BOMBAY, June 16.—Late dispatches from Hong Kong announce that several ships, which had been dismasted in a typhoon, have recently arrived there.....A sharp shock of earthquake had occurred at Yokohama.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Successful Revolution in Costa Rica—Other Disturbances—The Darien Survey—Chili, Bolivia and Peru—Earthquake near Iquique.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—A revolution in Costa Rica resulted, on the 27th of April, in the overthrow of the Jiminez Government. BRUNO CARRANZA was declared President. Five officers were killed and a number wounded in the conflict. A revolutionary attempt had been made in San Salvador and several of the revolutionists had been exiled. In Honduras numerous arrests of political offenders had been made, and fifty or sixty Nicaraguans were ordered to leave the Republic. The revolution was satisfactorily regarded throughout the country, all the provinces having declared their adherence to the new Government. The work of the Interoceanic Railway is progressing rapidly. Panama advices state that the party from the United States steamer *Nyack*, of the Darien Surveying Expedition, are expected to complete their work in June. The accounts from the expedition are not encouraging. The Secretary of the Supreme Court of New Grenada had been found guilty of forging Government bonds.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Chili state that a change in the Ministry was regarded as having an important political significance. The Bolivian Government has decided not to collect the six per cent. export duty on foreign money. Accounts from Peru represent that the prospects of the country are good. Money was plentiful. The Peruvian fleet, as reinforced, is the strongest of any of the South American Republics. Baron PETZ, the Austrian Envoy, had completed a treaty of commerce, navigation and friendship with Peru, and had sailed for Valparaiso. An earthquake near Iquique, Southern Peru, demolished several houses and involved some loss of life.]

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Military Matters—Three Mysterious Prisoners—The Government of Porto Rico.

HAVANA, June 14, via LAKE CITY, Fla., June 16.—Gen. MERELO has assumed command of Santiago de Cuba. The three gentlemen taken prisoners a few days ago on Cayo Cruzo, left Nassau last February for the Cuban coast. They had not been heard of up to the time of their capture, and were falsely reported to have been slain by their crew. There is no doubt they have important relations with the rebel leaders....Gen. BALDRICH has been placed in charge of the Government of Porto Rico.

Execution of Two of the Mysterious Prisoners—Clemency of the Captain-General.

HAVANA, June 16.—GUITERAS and PERALTA, two of the men captured on Cayo Cruzo, have been executed at Puerto Principe, and the third, CAMINO, has been sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary. Col AGUILA's column, operating in the direction of Najasa, have taken a number of prisoners, and killed twenty-six rebels. The Captain-General, on his birthday, pardoned a soldier who had been sentenced to death, and liberated twenty-seven rebel prisoners, most of them negroes. The insurgent leader, SANGUILI, has been wounded, and AUGUSTIN AGUILAR, an insurgent Prefect, has been killed.

MEXICO.

The Revolutionists Dispersed—The Recent Earthquake—Churches and Dwellings Leveled to the Ground.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11, via HAVANA, June 16.—The National Congress adjourned on the 31st of May. President JUAREZ, in his closing message, says the revolutionists in San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas have been reduced to petty bands, and that measures have been taken by the Government, in cooperation with Congress, which will prove of great benefit to the country in the future. The earthquake of the 11th of May, reported in a previous dispatch, was felt at Tabasco. All the churches and nearly all the private dwellings at Miahutla were thrown to the ground by the shock. Near Pochutla the roads were rendered impassable; rocks fell from the mountain sides and filled them up. The loss of life in this calamity is larger than was at first estimated. The revolt at Guaymas has been quelled. New gold mines have been discovered near Jalapa. A society of free-thinkers on the 3d inst. celebrated the memory of MELCHOR OCAMPO, who was killed by the Church party in 1861.... *The Two Republics* (newspaper) defends the policy and reputation of Señor ROMERO.....The Governor of the State of Guerrero has been impeached....Much excitement is apparent here among the Government people in consequence of the progress of the Rio Grande rebels.... A *conducta* of $2,500,000 left this city for Vera Cruz to catch the English steamer. The wreck of the steam-ship *Golden City* has been sold. The Custom-house at Mazatlan has embargoed the property of HENRY BROOKS, an American, who refuses to pay exorbitant port duties. It is reported that PLACIDO VEGA attempted to attack ROSARIO, but was defeated and compelled to take to flight. A rumor is afloat that Gen. NEGRETE will join the Rio Grande rebels. ONOFRE CASTILLO, a Catholic priest of this city, has married Señora FUENTES. The Catholics are extremely indignant at the step.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Iowa Convention—A Female Lawyer Presiding—Strong Resolutions.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, June 16.—The Iowa Woman's Suffrage Convention met in this city today. There was a large attendance, all parts of the State being represented. Mrs. BELLE MANSFIELD, the first woman admitted to the Bar in the West, was made permanent President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A State organization was formed, a Constitution adopted similar to that of the National Union Woman Suffrage Society, and Gen. O'CONNOR, Vice-President of the Union, elected President, with a full list of Vice-Presidents from different sections of the State. Strong resolutions were adopted. Among the prominent advocates of the cause present from this State, are Mrs. DORWIN, of Burlington; Mrs. ADAMS, of Dubuque; Mrs. BLOOMER, of Council Bluffs, and Mrs. SAVERY, of Des Moines. The Union Woman Suffrage Society is represented by E. A. STUDWELL, Chairman of its Executive Committee and publisher of *The Revolution*; Mrs. TRACY COUTTER, of Ohio, and President of the Association of that State, was present, representing the American Society of Boston. A large mass meeting was held this evening. The Convention will meet again to-morrow.

Fire in Springfield, Mass.—Loss About $70,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16.—Wight's block, in Taylor-street, was damaged by fire to-night to the amount of $10,000. The fire caught in the foundry of the Bay State Valve and Faucet Company, who lose $15,000. The Morgan Envelope Company, who occupied the basement and first floor, lose $25,000 by water. The other stocks damaged by water and removal are those of E. STEBBINS, jobbing wood-worker; A. V. BURNHAM, picture frames and mouldings; RUSSELL BROTHERS, machine shop, and J. E. GILLESPIE, water-wheel regulators. Total loss, $70,000.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Breaks Through a Bridge in Vermont—Three Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

BOSTON, June 16.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* reports the occurrence of a fearful accident on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, between Royalston and Athol, today. A train going West broke through a bridge. Mr. JOHNSON, of Fitchburg, the "pop-corn-man," and two others, were killed. Among the injured are the following: John Murphy, Wm. Elliott, baggage-master, and Jones, the fireman, seriously wounded; A. C. Doolittle, of Gardner, leg broken; A. S. Whitcomb, mail-agent, seriously wounded; Miss L. L. Bullock, of Royalston, injured in the head; Wm. Foster, engineer, injured in the head; Master Theo. Jones, head slightly injured; P. S. Young, Nettie Whittaker, Alice D. Mather and Mrs. Sally Fish, slight wounds; Mrs. Chas. Deane, slightly injured; Angeline Laters, slight injuries; Hattie King and infant, both injured in the face. Mr. R. W. WATERMAN, while assisting at the wreck, was injured in the leg. Surgeons have arrived, and every attention is being shown the wounded. The engine and three cars are a wreck.

ANOTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Those killed outright were as follows: Mrs. ALMON BREWER, GEO. A. JOHNSON, of Fitchburg, and JAS. O'CONNELL. The following list comprises most of those dangerously wounded: JOHN MURPHY, of Lowell, cut in the leg and face and injured internally, so that recovery is impossible; Mrs. HATTIE KING and a small infant, both badly bruised; WM. ELLIOTT, of Fitchburg, baggage-master, shoulder broke and otherwise badly bruised, probably fatally; E. O. BRITTEN, of Fitchburg, road-master, back bruised and hip broken; A. S. WHITCOMB, of Fitchburg, mail agent, back bruised and serious internal injuries, which will prove fatal; W. A. FOSTER, of Fitchburg, engineer, knee severely bruised and hip cut; H. M. JONES, fireman, arm broken in two places and head badly bruised; he will probably not recover; A. H. Blackwell, cut over the eye and head jammed; George Howard, fatal fracture of the skull; Lucy Bullock, of Royalston, bruised in the head and face; Jennie Bruce, badly bruised; Mrs. James Turner, of Royalston, leg broken and otherwise bruised, probably fatally; A. E. Doolittle, leg broken; Byron E. Bartlett, bruised in the face badly; a child of Jerome Jones, slightly injured; Mrs. Charles Dean, Sunderland, face badly bruised; Mrs. Young, of Boston, head and chest badly bruised; Mrs. Ellis Bullock, slightly injured; Mr. Field, of Taunton, leg broken.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—A freight-train on the Louisville Short Line Railway, today, ran into a hand car near Maurice Station, instantly killing JAMES DUGAN.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Great Frauds in the Subsidy Election in San Francisco—Steam to Australia—The Southern Coast Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The Board of Supervisors today declared the result of the recent election, on the proposition to donate $1,000,000 to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in favor of the Company, although the conviction was expressed that a great fraud had been perpetrated in order to carry the vote affirmatively.

A new Australian steam-ship Company for direct communication with Sidney, has been organized. The service will be commenced on or before the 10th of July. It is expected the steamers will make the time in twenty-one days.

Another large package of petitions, asking Congress to aid the California Southern Coast Railroad, was forwarded to Gen. ROSECRANS today. The petitions are signed by over 10,000 names. The line of the proposed road is from San Francisco to San Diego, through the coast counties.

Anxiety Over the Steamer Henry Chauncey—The Railroad Subsidy Frauds—Advance in Grain.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Much anxiety is manifested here at the non-arrival of the steam-ship *Henry Chauncey* at New-York. The steamer *Constitution*, with which she was to connect, was spoken June 1 a few hours from Panama....There is great indignation expressed at the gross frauds in the recent special election. The Mayor has been requested to offer a reward for the perpetrators of the frauds....Wheat has advanced under the favorable Eastern and European advices. The California wheat exported during one year up to date required 200 vessels. Two hundred and thirty-six thousand tons were sent to England.

THE EAST.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Aid—College Scrip Land in Maine—A Schooner Run Down in a Fog—A Bark Sunk.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Aid bill passed the Senate to engrossment, yesterday, by 22 to 14, with some important modifications, which provide for the completion of the road to Willimantic; for a new election of directors within three months, and for the prosecution of the work on the South Boston flats. Under the existing contract, or the new contract to be approved by the Governor and Council, a new amendment was also adopted, providing that the Bardell bonds, deposited as security for the scrip yet to be issued, shall not be exchanged for second mortgage bonds.

PORTLAND, Me., June 16.—One hundred and sixty-five acres of the Agricultural College land scrip, issued to Maine, was sold yesterday to G. F. LEWIS, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $12,700.

BANGOR, Me., June 16.—The steamer *Cambridge*, in a dense fog, off Monhegan, yesterday morning, ran into and sunk the schooner *Susan Ross*, HERRICK, master, of Brooklyn, from Boston, in ballast. The crew escaped in a boat, and were picked up by the *Cambridge*. The latter was not damaged.....Hon. JOHN A. PETERS was unanimously nominated for re-election by the Fourth Congressional District Republican Committee today.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., June 16.—The bark *Philena*, of Portland, Capt. ROSE, from Hoboken for Portland, with a cargo of coal, struck on the "Old Man," between Nomans Land and Greyhead, in a thick fog, Monday forenoon, and fell off and sunk in six fathoms of water. The Captain and crew have arrived at Edgartown.

Postponement of the Temperance Convention in Maine—Election of New-Hampshire State Officers.

LEWISTON, Me., June 16.—The State Temperance Executive Committee met at Auburn, to-night, and voted that the State Convention, called to meet to-morrow at Auburn Hall, be indefinitely postponed, the action of the Republican State Convention being deemed satisfactory to the friends of temperance. It is expected the supporters of Mr. HICHBORN for Governor, last year, will, almost to a man, support Mr. PERHAM, the Republican nominee for Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., June 16.—In the Legislature, this afternoon, NATHAN W. GOVE, of Concord, was elected Secretary of State; PETER SANBORN, of Concord, State Treasurer; and ORRIN C. MOORE, of Nashua, State Printer.

Niagara Ship Canal—Election of Officers.

NIAGARA, Ontario, June 16.—A meeting of the provisional directors of the Erie and Ontario Ship Canal was held here yesterday. G. P. DODGE, of New-York, was elected President; ANGUS MORRISON, of Toronto, Vice-President, and WALTER SHANLY, Engineer. The President subscribed to $100,000 of stock, and other subscriptions were announced. A good deal of enthusiasm in the project was manifested.

THE WEST.

Republican Nominations for Congress—St. Louis Water Bonds—McCoole in Training—New-Mexico Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—The Republicans of the Second District have nominated Col. GEO. W. CARR, of Jackson County, and the Republicans of the Sixth District have nominated MOSES J. DUNN, of Lawrence County, for Congress.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 16.—The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District met at Princeton, today, and nominated Capt. H. C. GOODING, of Evansville, for Congress, on the fourth ballot.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—Hon. CHAS. HITCHCOCK, of this city, was today nominated as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District, under the new Constitution. Mr. HITCHCOCK was President of the late Constitutional Convention. The election takes place on the 2d of July.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The tannery of RUFF & Co., on Platte-avenue and Eleventh-street, was burned this morning. The loss is $13,000; insured in St. Louis offices for $8,000.

The bids for $450,000 of the St. Louis Water Works bonds were opened in the Mayor's office yesterday, and the whole amount was awarded to the National Bank of the State of Missouri at 92½.

MCCOOLE will commence training for his fight with ALLEN, on Monday, at the Abbey Race track. His trainers are "Dublin Tricks," JAS. NEALLY and JOE COBURN.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, June 16.—A new paper, the *Post*, issued its first daily here this morning. It is a twenty-column sheet, and favors a protective tariff....A special dispatch to the *Post* from Fort Stanton, reports the killing of two Mexicans by Indians near that place. The mountains are said to be full of hostile Indians, and serious trouble is apprehended.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The grand concert of the Saengerfest was inaugurated, to-night, with great success. The audience was immense, every seat and inch of standing room being occupied. The managers are now convinced that they built the house too small in the vicinity of the stage. It is estimated that 15,000 persons were present.

Indian Outrages in Nebraska—Cavalry in Pursuit of the Savages.

FORT MCPHERSON, Neb., June 16.—A party of Indians suddenly appeared at Cottonwood Springs, near Burk's Rancho, about two miles west of this post, this morning, and wounded a citizen who was herding cattle for Mr. WAIT, a beef contractor. A party of about one hundred Indians also appeared at the same time at the mouth of Morrow's Cañon, seven miles West of here. Two companies of cavalry from this post are in close pursuit. They will probably return to-morrow, when full particulars will be learned.

THE SOUTH.

The Reform Movement in South Carolina—A Platform—Nomination of a State Ticket—Florida Railroad Bonds.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16.—A Convention of citizens of South Carolina of all parties and colors assembled in Columbia last evening, with a view of inaugurating a new party movement to secure reform in the administration of the State Government. About four-fifths of the counties of the State were represented. Several remarkable speeches from delegates of both colors were made, the burden of which was the necessity of union of all good citizens of every class to obtain in the Fall election an honest and economical State Government. It was resolved to conduct the canvass under the name of the Union Reform Party, and the following platform was adopted unanimously:

This Convention, representing the citizens of South Carolina, irrespective of party, assembled to organize the good people of this State in an effort to reform the present incompetent, extravagant, prejudiced and corrupt administration of the State Government, and to establish, instead thereof, just and equal laws, order and harmony, economy in the public expenditures, a strict accountability of office-holders, and the election to office of men of known honesty and integrity, duly declare and announce the following principles upon which men of all parties may unite for the purpose aforesaid:

First, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States having been by the proper authorities proclaimed ratified by the requisite number of States, and having been received and acquiesced in as a law in all the States of the Union, ought to be faithfully administered and freely obeyed as a fundamental law.

Second, That vast changes in our system of Government, wrought by the war between the two sections of the States, and following in its train, are so far incorporated into the Constitutions and laws of the States and United States as to require that they be regarded as accomplished facts, having the force and obligation of law.

Third, This solemn and complete recognition of the existing laws brings the people of South Carolina into entire harmony upon all questions of civil and political right, and should unite all honest men in an earnest and determined effort to establish a just, equal and faithful administration of the Government in the interest of no class or clique, but for the benefit of a united people.

On the first ballot today Judge R. B. CARPENTER, a Republican and an ex-officer of the Union army, was nominated for Governor, and Gen. M. C. BUTLER, a prominent Ex-Confederate, for Lieutenant-Governor. The Convention adjourned to-night, after providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee, &c. The campaign promises to be active and exciting.

State Canal Tolls—Rates to be Reduced—Action of the Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—At a meeting of the Canal Board, held at the Canal Department on the 16th inst., the following was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That on and after the 20th day of June, 1870, car-axles, boiler-iron, and steel in bars and bundles, and all articles exclusively manufactured of wrought or rolled iron not specifically enumerated in the toll sheet, when cleared at tide-water, be charged at the rate of one-half of one mill toll per thousand pounds per mile.

Horses to be Given to Red Cloud.

The Government authorities have decided to comply with the request made by RED CLOUD recently for horses to carry his party home from the terminus of the railroad, and so notified him by telegraph. His reply received from New-York, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the intelligence has made his heart very big, and that he is now very glad and grateful.

The Income Tax—Action of the Union League Club.

The Union League Club held a special meeting last evening, to take action on the resolutions regarding the revision of the income tax list. It was largely attended. The following are the resolutions adopted. All but the last are as reported from the Committee. The last was subsequently offered by Dr. LIEBER, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Club the best interests of the people require a careful revision of the National Tax list, an equalization of taxation, and a reduction of taxes to the lowest point consistent with the preservation of the public faith.

Resolved, That the act of Congress providing that the Income tax "shall be levied until and including 1870, and no longer," is in a solemn compact with the people, which good faith requires should be sacredly observed.

Resolved, That in this country labor can in no sense be considered capital subject to taxation, and that there is now no imminent peril to the public credit requiring that salaries, wages, and labor in its various forms shall be subjected to onerous, discriminating, and inquisitorial legislation.

Resolved, That an income tax, as embodied in the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, upon income derived from profits of capital in trade or business, or in the form of invested property, and levied solely upon income above a line of exemption which in fact exempts more than four-fifths of the income of the same class of accumulated wealth as is subject to the tax, and which will be imposed upon less than 100,000 persons, is an act of arbitrary exaction, violating the great and fundamental principle of equality of all before the law, and wholly unwarranted in the present peaceful and prosperous condition of the country.

Resolved, That nothing in the foregoing resolutions is intended to indicate a diminished conviction that payment of the public debt and the return to specie payments ought to take place as speedily as possible.

THE GREAT CHIEF.

Red Cloud Meets His White Brethren at Cooper Institute.

A "Big Talk" There in the Interests of Peace.

VAST GATHERING OF PALE FACES.

Speeches by the Indian Chieftains and Their White Advocates.

The Wrongs of the Past and Redress for the Future.

Notwithstanding the short notice which was given of the public reception of RED CLOUD and his companions by the Indian Commission, at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, and the unseasonable hour at which it occurred, such was the curiosity of the people to see the most distinguished living representatives of the race who originally possessed the American soil, and whose history contains so much romantic interest, albeit little to the credit of the white race, that long before the hour of 12 an eager throng besieged the entrance to the great hall, and waited impatiently for the opening of the doors. At first only those who had taken the trouble to secure tickets, which were distributed gratis at the reading-room of the Institute and at the St. Nicholas Hotel, were admitted, but as soon as those persons had been accommodated with seats the crowd was let in and rapidly filled up every available foot of space. The platform had been considerably enlarged for the occasion, and many invited persons took seats thereon. Promptly at 12 several of the large carriages of the St. Nicholas drove up, and the twenty chiefs and braves, with Gen. SMITH, Mr. BEAUVAIS, and the interpreters, alighted and made their way through the throng in the passage-way to the committee-room. Their appearance soon after on the stand was the signal for tumultuous applause, and some little confusion occurred as to the assignment of the seat of honor to RED CLOUD, that dignified personage apparently refusing to accept the position proffered in the middle of the stage, with the other braves on either side of him. He speedily carried his point with the indulgent Commissioner, and took a seat near the edge of the platform, at one end of the semicircle. On the stand about him were Mr. PETER COOPER and other members of the Indian Commission, Judge DALY, Hon. WILSON G. HUNT, Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and FROTHINGHAM, and many other prominent citizens.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, at the close of which Mr. COOPER, the Chairman, spoke as follows:

PETER COOPER'S ADDRESS.

It is, my friends, but a few weeks since the country was filled with reports of an inevitable Indian war. All expectation of peace was abolished by the authorities in Washington; troops were hurried forward to the frontier, and the minds of tax-payers already familiar with the odious income tax were prepared to expect fresh burdens. During those dark hours, a suggestion was made to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, if they would invite the hostile Indians to come to Washington, and discuss their grievances, they might all be redressed on the principles of justice, and peace might thereby be preserved. In reply, it was said that those Indians would not trust themselves in our power. Within twenty-four hours from this conversation, official assurances were received that RED CLOUD and his principal Chiefs would come on this errand. Today we have before us the very men of whom but yesterday we were assured that nothing could be expected but merciless war! In the interviews between RED CLOUD and the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian has shown himself equal to the occasion, and his speeches must have given our honored Secretary, in common with every honest man in the country, a painful illustration that "thrice is he armed who "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." We have recognized in solemn treaties the Indians' claims to the hunting grounds upon which they have from time immemorial enjoyed the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and it is too late to deny his title now, while we profess to be a Christian nation. As banditti or free-booters we could claim the right of might, but on no other ground. The Indians' land yields them a plentiful supply for all their necessities. If we want their land, let us, as honest men, give to them a fair consideration for it—one that will yield them a full supply for all their wants. They do not question the right of eminent domain vested in our Government; but where is the white man on earth who can substantiate a just legal claim to one foot of the Indians' land except by voluntary cession from them? If you refuse to pay this equivalent amicably, and seek by force to wrest it from them, you will inaugurate a war that will cost so many millions that the interest alone will more than equal the price at which you can now purchase it, and find too late that honesty would have been the best policy. If members of Congress cannot understand this; if, while making to their constituents professions of economy, they take a course which can only end in war, and subject the industry of the country to millions of unnecessary taxation, the people will see the necessity of sending men to Congress who will in good faith carry out the policy of Gen. GRANT, the announcement of which was indorsed by his election to the Presidential chair. We, the people, want peace—not only with those who were lately in rebellion, but with all mankind.

REV. DR. CROSBY'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY then, as the mouthpiece of the Indian Commission and of the assembled multitude, addressed RED CLOUD, the great Chief of the Sioux nation, as follows:

"There are good white men and bad white men. There are also good Indians and bad Indians. The good white men want justice to be done to the Indians. The Great Father thinks with the good men, and we hold up the hands of the Great Father. The Indian has no newspaper; we want to be his newspaper and tell the Indian's story. If the Indian fight, then our power to help him is gone. Nobody will listen to us. We are the tree to shield the Indian. Do not cut the tree down. If there are troubles, settle them by talk, and not with guns. War means hatred, we want to make love. Bad men say the Indian is cruel and won't be peaceable. Show the bad men to be liars and so strengthen the hands of the Indians' friends. White men are happy and rich because they work. If the Indian work he will be rich and happy too. If he fight he will be poor and wretched. As you, RED CLOUD, said, the Great Spirit made us all and put us both on this land, therefore let us be brothers. And now our people want to hear RED CLOUD and RED DOG and others speak for the Indians."

The foregoing speech was delivered, or rather read in detached sentences and translated to the Chief by the interpreter. At its conclusion RED CLOUD arose and faced the audience, drawing his blanket around him majestically. He was greeted with an outburst of applause and waving of handkerchiefs. As soon as the tumult had subsided, he began on a somewhat high key and with a rapid utterance, his "talk." At the end of each sentence he paused, and stood calmly surveying the audience, while the interpreter explained his words to Dr. CROSBY, and he again in stentorian tones, gave them to the immense audience. Almost every sentence was received with loud applause by the assembly, while the other chieftains and warriors signified their assent by a guttoral "Ugh."

RED CLOUD'S SPEECH.

My Brothers and my Friends who are before me today: God Almighty has made us all, and He is here to hear what I have to say to you today. The Great Spirit made us both. He gave us lands and He gave you lands. You came here and we received you as brothers. When the Almighty made you, He made you all white and clothed you. When He made us He made us with red skins and poor. When you first came we were very many and you were few. Now you are many and we are few. You do not know who appears before you to speak. He is a representative of the original American race, the first people of this continent. We are good, and not bad. The reports which you get about us are all on one side. You hear of us only as murderers and thieves. We are not so. If we had more lands to give to you we would give them, but we have no more. We ca

driven into a very little island, and we want you, our dear friends, to help us with the Government of the United States. The Great Spirit made us poor and ignorant. He made you rich and wise and skillful in things which we know nothing about. The good Father made you to eat tame game and us to eat wild game. Ask any one who has gone through to California. They will tell you we have treated them well. You have children. We, too, have children, and we wish to bring them up well. We ask you to help us do it. At the mouth of Horse Creek, in 1852, the Great Father made a treaty with us. We agreed to let him pass through our territory unharmed for fifty-five years. We kept our word. We committed no murders, no depredations, until the troops came there. When the troops were sent there trouble and disturbance arose. Since that time there have been various goods sent from time to time to us, but only once did they reach us, and soon the Great Father took away the only good man he had sent us, Col. FITZPATRICK. The Great Father said we must go to farming, and some of our men went to farming near Fort Laramie, and were treated very badly indeed. We came to Washington to see our Great Father that peace might be continued. The Great Father that made us both wishes peace to be kept; we want to keep peace. Will you help us? In 1868 men came out and brought papers. We could not read them, and they did not tell us truly what was in them. We thought the treaty was to remove the forts, and that we should then cease from fighting. But they wanted to send us traders on the Missouri. We did not want to go on the Missouri, but wanted traders where we were. When I reached Washington the Great Father explained to me what the treaty was, and showed me that the interpreters had deceived me. All I want is right and justice. I have tried to get from the Great Father what is right and just. I have not altogether succeeded. I want you to help me to get what is right and just. I represent the whole Sioux nation, and they will be bound by what I say. I am no SPOTTED TAIL, to say one thing one day and be bought for a pin the next. Look at me. I am poor and naked, but I am the Chief of the nation. We do not want riches, but we want to train our children right. Riches would do us no good. We could not take them with us to the other world. We do not want riches, we want peace and love.

The riches that we have in this world, Secretary COX said truly, we cannot take with us to the next world. Then I wish to know why Commissioners are sent out to us who do nothing but rob us and get the riches of this world away from us! I was brought up among the traders, and those who came out there in the early times treated me well and I had a good time with them. They taught us to wear clothes and to use tobacco and ammunition. But, by and by, the Great Father sent out a different kind of men; men who cheated and drank whisky; men who were so bad that the Great Father could not keep them at home and so sent them out there. I have sent a great many words to the Great Father but they never reached him. They were drowned on the way, and I was afraid the words I spoke lately to the Great Father would not reach you, so I came to speak to you myself; and now I am going away to my home. I want to have men sent out to my people whom we know and can trust. I am glad I have come here. You belong in the East and I belong in the West, and I am glad I have come here and that we could understand one another. I am very much obliged to you for listening to me. I go home this afternoon. I hope you will think of what I have said to you. I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

When the prolonged applause with which this speech was greeted had subsided, Dr. CROSBY said: "You have heard from the great warrior Chief RED CLOUD, I now introduce to you the orator Chief RED DOG."

RED DOG'S SPEECH.

RED DOG, who is a short, thick-set Indian, with a broad, open face and a pair of cogged wheels in his swarthy ears, spoke briefly as follows:

I have but a few words to say to you, my friends. When the good Great Spirit raised us, he raised us with good men for counsels, and he raised you with good men for counsels. But yours are all the time getting bad, while ours remain good. These are my young men. I am their Chief. Look among them and see if you can find any among them who are rich. They are all poor because they are all honest. Whenever I call my young men together in counsel, they all listen to what I say. Now you have come together in counsel, I want you and your children to listen to what I say. When the Great Father first sent out men to our people, I was poor and thin; now I am large and stout and fat. It is because so many liars have been sent out there, and I have been stuffed full with their lies. I know all of you to be men of sense and men of respect, and I therefore ask you confidently to see that when men are sent out to our country they shall be right men and just men, and will not do us harm. I don't want any more men sent out there who are so poor that they think only of filling their pockets. We want those who will help to protect us on our reservations, and save us from those who are viciously disposed toward us.

REV. DR. WASHBURNE'S REMARKS.

After the speech of RED DOG was finished, Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE, of the Indian Commission, was introduced. He asked what response this vast assembly of the people of New-York would make to the appeal of these Indian Chiefs. They had not been invited there to gratify an idle curiosity by allowing an opportunity of gazing upon these dusky children of the forest in their blankets and their moccasins. They were a savage race, unlike us in their modes of life, but who that had heard their words could doubt that they were men endowed with all the noblest feelings of manhood? They had a strong love for their families and for their people. The question of the treatment of these people was now pressing upon our attention. Hitherto it had seemed somewhat remote, but now it is the great question before the country. Soon all the lands of the country will be occupied to a greater or less extent by white men. How, then, shall the original possessors of the soil be treated? Shall we wage against them a war of extermination? [Loud cries of "No, no."] Let the interpreters tell these Chiefs, continued the speaker, that this great audience, representing the people of New-York and the people of the country, say that there shall be no war of extermination, but justice and peace. [This sentiment was interpreted to the Chiefs, and received with expressions of satisfaction.]

The speaker continued by saying that the Indian question was a difficult one. He did not understand all its diplomatic complications, but one policy there was which overrides all others, and which is simple and easy in its application. That policy must be applied to this question. It was the policy of simple Christian justice. Treat these men as men. Give those who can be induced to accept the customs and habits of civilized life, reservations of land, and afford them the means of cultivating the industrial arts and of acquiring education, and on those reservations and in the enjoyment of the institutions thus afforded them, give them the protection of the Government. If there are any who have not the capacity for civilization, still give them justice and fair treatment. The policy of the Government heretofore had been the policy of neglect, followed by the policy of violence. The Indians have been left in the hands of land sharks to be deceived, cheated and abused, and when they, in their rude conceptions of justice, have resorted to warfare as their only means of redress, they have been treated with severity. Under the present Administration there had been hope of better days for the Indians. President GRANT had foreshadowed a policy of peace and justice, and in his efforts and wishes he had been seconded by his large-hearted Secretary of the Interior; but the hopes which had been raised in the friends of the red man had been of late somewhat overclouded. This meeting was called to demand the inauguration of a new policy, and the Administration should be made to feel that the people of this country were beginning to take an interest in this subject, and that they were determined that there should be a new condition of things.

REV. DR. BELLOWS' REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was next introduced, and said that the red men showed that they had the same sensibilities and the same feelings which white men have. They know when they are wronged, and demand redress. If, when the scales were held between the justice of the Indian and the white man, it preponderated in favor of the former, where was the value of our Christianity and our civilization? The Indian should be made to understand that the Pacific Railroad, which he regards as his enemy, is indeed his greatest friend, since it brings his treatment nearer to the knowledge of the people, so that they will know what is done among them and require the Government to correct abuses. Tell them we cannot take the ruffians who cheat them by the throat, but we can take the Government by the throat and force it to do right, and not allow the Indian to be trodden upon any longer. The great people of New-York should say to the Government that there must be no more of this cheating and lying. Let us have no more Indian orators stuffed with our lies. Secretary COX meant well by the Indians. He told them just what he could do, and what he could not do, and that was far better than making promises which he could not fulfill. The Indians were a doomed race. Before our children's children can look upon their faces, in all probability they will have faded from the earth. Their history has afforded the material for the only national novels which we have, and for some of our best poetry. While this remnant of the race remains they should surely receive fair treatment at our hands. Let their affairs be no longer hid away in a secret bureau, but let us know everything that is done, and require that nothing shall be done but justice and right.

At this point Mr. COOPER announced that before the letter which he had written to Washington, offering to furnish the seventeen horses asked for by RED CLOUD, had reached its destination, the authorities there had already given orders that the horses be supplied at the expense of the Government.

JUDGE DALY'S REMARKS.

Judge DALY was then introduced, and remarked that this was the first time there had been so great a council of white men and Indians, and it was well that it should take place at the great Metropolis of the country. The only thing he had to say now was to call to mind a remark which he heard made by one who had no superior in his knowledge of the Indian character and of our relations with that race—old Gov. HOUSTON, of Texas. He said that in every instance of a contest with the Indians which he had ever known the white man had been the aggressor. Judge DALY closed his remarks with an appeal that the experience of the past fifty years be no longer continued in the treatment of these men, and that if ever again their chiefs should meet the people of New-York in a great council, it should be to express their gratitude, and not to set forth their grievances.

At the close of Judge DALY's remarks, Dr. GRENVILLE M. WEEKS explained the leading points of the plan for the settlement of the Indian question which has been prepared on behalf of the Indian Commission, and his remarks were interpreted to the Chiefs. The meeting then adjourned, and there was a general rush for the stage, the people being eager to get a nearer view of the distinguished aborigines. With considerable difficulty the crowd was induced to leave the hall in the usual way, and, in the meantime, the Indians were quickly and rapidly conducted to their carriages and driven away, amid the shouts and hurrahs of the populace.

Late in the afternoon they took their departure from the City, and will make no further stop until they reach Omaha, where the seventeen horses will await them to take them to their homes on the distant plains.

THE PLAN OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Committee of the Indian Commission, appointed at the recent Convention in this City to prepare a plan for the settlement of all our Indian difficulties, consisting of Peter Cooper, Grenville M. Weeks, Cornelius Du Bois, Lewis Masquerier, Rev. E. L. Janes, Col. C. N. Vann and S. W. Perryman, the two latter belonging to the Cherokee delegation, have prepared a small pamphlet, addressed to Hon. J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior, in which, after reciting the facts with regard to the past treatment of the Indians and their character and capabilities, they submit the outline of their plan in twenty-six articles, "drawn up for presentation to Congress." The material features of the scheme are: The concentration of all the tribes west and north of the Mississippi on not less than four nor more than seven reservations, allowing about eighty acres of good land to each individual, due regard being had to the relations of the different tribes in locating them; no white men to be allowed to locate on the reservation except those who are sent to benefit the Indians, and those to be married and of "well attested philanthropic proclivities" and "Christian character," and when railroads are built through these lands, only such stations to be established as are necessary, and no white settlements to be allowed near them; men to be sent and money employed to civilize the Indians and build up industries and educational institutions among them; and all necessary means to be used to protect the reservations and their occupants in all the rights, titles and interest guaranteed to them under this arrangement.

CURRENT NOTES.

Two men have been arrested in Newport, R. I., for stealing crape from a door.

Louisville has, by actual count, 300 pumps, not reckoning the interviewers.

A New-Orleans poet dedicates his verses to "the street-car mules." O. Pegasus.

Gen. JOHN BIDWELL is dangerously ill of consumption at his home in Chico, Cal.

The oldest house in Richmond, Va., once the head-quarters of WASHINGTON, was struck by lightning on Friday evening.

Hon. E. H. MOORE, of the Fifteenth District of Ohio, wants no more of Congressional life, and declines a renomination.

Somebody suggests that the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence should meet on the Fourth of July, 1876.

The Minnesota State Temperance Convention, to organize a political party, is to be held in Mankato to-morrow.

In an action against an editor for libel an Illinois jury has awarded the plaintiff three-quarters of a cent.

We were wrong. Commencement at Harvard occurs on the 29th of June, and not the 28th of July, as stated yesterday.

A Union College Junior has been fined $10 for assaulting a Freshman with his cane. Can it be that Freshmen really have rights that Juniors are bound to respect?

The Democratic majority in the last Oregon Legislature was 17; now it has been reduced to 6 or 8. The Legislature will meet on the second Monday in September. The Republican candidate for Congress is, apparently, elected.

Congressman BURR, of Illinois, says he will not ask a renomination from the Democrats, as his own county has instructed its delegates to vote for another. It is strange that BURR should not stick.

After the victory of the Atlantics the President of the Red Stockings telegraphed to Cincinnati: "The finest game ever played. Our boys did nobly, but fortune was against us. Eleven innings played. Though beaten, not disgraced."

Senator REVELS has a brother living in Nashville, Tenn., who was educated by the American Colonization Society as a physician, the intention being that he should go to Liberia. The war broke out and he did not leave the United States, but, with commendable spirit, he went to work and paid back every cent that had been expended by the Society on his education.

The Baltimore *American* gives an account of some magnificent charities contemplated by JOHN HOPKINS, an esteemed citizen of Baltimore. A university, a hospital, free to all without respect to race or color, and an asylum for colored-orphan children are the institutions that he intends to make the objects of his benevolence. The amount which Mr. HOPKINS intends to expend in the building and endowment of these institutions will be several millions of dollars.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* is anxious that the whole world should know that the people of that city, in their successful devotion to practical art, are neither ignorant nor careless of the claims of elegant letters; and it says that right there, in that "hive of operative industry, where labor is fitly exalted to the honors of a crown, literature and the purely intellectual arts are worshiped with an æsthetic warmth of appreciation which is exceeded in no other business community on this continent."

The Vermont Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday, after a session of only six days. But they worked six days. It changed the sessions of the Legislature from annual to biennial, rejected the article prohibiting special legislation, refused to give the Legislature power to fill vacancy in its own body, and refused to give the Governor power to appoint Supreme Court Judges, abolished the Council of Censors, and buried woman's suffrage so deep that, if it ever springs to life again, it is more likely to sprout up in China than in the Green Mountain State.

Hon. SAMUEL P. MORRILL, Congressman from the Second District of Maine, has published a card denying a report that he is not a candidate for renomination, and saying that whereas it is generally conceded that the usages of the party and fair dealing will give him the nomination, and whereas he believes in the humanity, honesty and integrity of the party generally, he is a candidate and will remain a candidate until the decision of the Convention is made known. Mr. MORRILL evidently intends that every one shall know where he stands on that point.

The Board of State Canvassers met in Albany on Wednesday, and declared the result of the late Judicial election as follows: For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Sanford E. Church received 239,890; Henry R. Selden, 151,978; Church's majority, 87,912. For Associate Judges, William F. Allen had 239,173; Martin Grover, 238,516; Rufus W. Peckham, 236,685; Charles A. Rapallo, 235,904; Charles J. Folger, 154,980; Charles Andrews, 154,694; Charles Mason, 153,206; Robert S. Hale, 150,862. The Board declared the six first-named elected, which includes Messrs. Folger and Andrews.

Some local improvement having been defeated at a recent election in Mobile, the *Register* complains of the place as a one-horse town, and says: "Improvement, progress and civilization have suffered another defeat at the hands of the do-nothings, who have for thirty years kept this city under the ban of selfishness and sloth. We have been waiting and working for it for a quarter of a century, and all that time fighting the incubus spirit that has weighed down its growth in population and commerce. We owe it a grudge for a wasted life, and for years of unrequited toil."

The remains of WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS were buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, S. C., on Monday afternoon, in a corner of the plot given for a monument to JOHN C. CALHOUN. He said before his death that he wished no one to officiate as his pall-bearer who did not love him and whom he did not love, and consequently only his intimate friends officiated in this capacity, as follows: R. S. Bruns, W. J. Gayer, W. Y. Leitch, S. Lord, B. F. Evans, L. Chapin, Geo. W. Williams, L. Robertson, S. F. Duncan, W. D. Porter, E. Payre Porcher and J. Geddings.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the Red Stockings were fairly beaten by the Atlantics. The *Gazette* thinks the fact of the matter is, that the nine was outplayed, though, of course, every loyal Cincinnatian will cherish the proud thought that if the Red Stockings had not been a little fagged out by their two weeks' series of labors, they would have made the nine victorious Atlantics feel like beaten Pacifics. And the *Commercial* fears that the Red Stockings, after their easy and complete victory over the Mutuals, were a little too confident, and that perhaps there was a relaxation of discipline. The *Commercial* adds that the news of the defeat was received there with surprise, and the surprise was not of an agreeable character.

Speaking of Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT, who died in New-Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday, the *Mercury*, of that city, says: "Mr. ELIOT was among those who at one time were derided as 'Conscience Whigs,' but to him the term was an honor. He was a good man, pure-minded, kind-hearted, of sterling integrity, and of a most catholic spirit. In our unreserved intercourse with him, we can recall no instance where he indulged in any unkind, uncharitable or disparaging remarks about even those who had maligned him. He was a generous man, prompt to give to every good object, and foremost in his contributions of money or of labor to sustain all benevolent enterprises. Better than any triumph at the Bar, or the highest honors won in political life, is the simple record of his unselfish, Christian life. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Further Facts in Connection with the Upton Expedition—A Hard Story of Suffering—Cubans Quarreling—The Eastern Department—Seizure by Creditors—The Mary Lowell Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 11, 1870.

Further particulars of the *Upton* expedition have reached Havana, and they demonstrate that a great deal of carelessness and neglect was observed by the leaders of the expedition. The sworn depositions of three members of the expedition, whose love of life undoubtedly caused them to be so prolific, their declarations filling several closely-printed columns, has shown the manner in which these expeditions are organized, a display proving that only good luck, and not talent, has ever enabled the Cubans to land either men or arms. The first declaration is signed by LUIS MEDAL. As the documents are very lengthy, I shall limit myself to making extracts. Mr. MEDAL begins by stating that he wishes it to be remembered that he was taken unarmed with five companions, that it was his intention to surrender, and that owing to his sickness since landing his companions had abandoned him. The landing was effected on the night of the 23d, the steamer leaving in the morning and returning on the succeeding night, but still without being able to discharge all her cargo. The men landing being commanded by GASPAR BETANCOURT. All were busily engaged in hiding the landed arms and ammunition on the beach. On the 26th a Spanish gun-boat appeared off the beach, and sent some men ashore, who, I understand, were driven back. Col. BETANCOURT then gave the order to leave, abandoning seven or eight sick persons. MEDAL says he and his associates tried to see if they could find some troops to whom they could surrender, and on the afternoon of the 28th they met four men on horseback, to whom they told their story, and who brought them near the spot where the fourth company of artillery battalion was encamped. The men on horseback then turned and ran, the troops firing on them and advancing, which resulted in the taking of some and the killing of CARLOS ALVAREZ. On the 29th, MEDAL and company left with the column and arrived on the beach, where the landing had been effected on the afternoon of the same day, when their companions BENAVIDES, the brothers FUERO and PEDRO APARRIO, and the colored man JOSE VALDES were executed. On the 30th a quantity of the disembarked goods was found, and on the 31st MEDAL went as a prisoner aboard the gunboat *Ero*, together with JOSE YSIDRO FERNANDEZ and TOMAS ALMEYDA, also of the *Upton* expedition. MEDAL also wishes to state that two more expeditions are to be undertaken within a short time, one from Colombia commanded by LONO, and the other commanded by QUESADA; the latter is said to be due in a steamer armed as a man-of-war, and the former by the *Upton*. And now Mr. MEDAL makes some serious charges, beginning with a statement that this phantom of a lying liberty (Cuban liberty) is created by a club of men without faith or conscience, and by them forced upon weak and sickly minds; also, that it would be difficult to make the people understand at once that the so-called Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico (New-York Junta) is only a society of assassins who live covered by the mask of patriotism, and have no other aim than to send innumerable brothers to die—brothers who imagine that they are sacrificing themselves on the altar of their country. What did this Junta mean, he asks, by sending an expedition to the beach of Punta Prava, a place in possession of the Government and without communication with the interior? What diabolical idea possessed it to lose this cargo and the 125 or 130 men who came by the *Upton*? And what arrangements had been made with those who were to receive these arms, when it was altogether impossible for them to reach the beach? This bitter and painful truth brings the bad faith of these men (the Junta) to light, and MEDAL, who, with many companions of the expedition, had been wandering lost about these mountains, hungry, naked, burnt by the fiery sun, and worn out with thirst and fatigue. MEDAL says he prayed God to have compassion on him and to wreak vengeance on the perfidious. The document I refer to is signed by LOUIS MEDAL, and the other two are couched in similar language. TOMAS ALMEYDA, who, I believe, was at one time Secretary of the Cuban Junta at Key West, adding the following particulars in his declaration relating to the treatment on board, namely, that they were treated badly on the *Upton*; that the officers lived "in clover" and did not even care whether the men had anything to eat or not. Also, that there was no organization whatsoever; that the Cuban leaders were no soldiers, and that those who were, did not speak Spanish. ALMEYDA confirms the statement that BETANCOURT sent the sick men into the mountains without provisions, and that they lived on the few crabs they could catch. The third prisoner, GARCIA, repeats the same story of hunger and despotic treatment aboard. The three prisoners also requested in writing, that the commander of the gun-boat should intercede in their behalf. And now comes the story of Spanish generosity toward these sick and defenceless prisoners—men who surrendered without having fired a shot and without being in possession of arms. These men, who pointed out to their captors the hidden arms, were taken to Puerto Principe and had a conversation with the Captain-General, who generously ordered a verbal court-martial to assemble, which tried them as prisoners, and they were executed behind the jail at Puerto Principe on the 3d of June. They had far better died without writing a line, but they were led to hope a great deal from the kind behavior of Lieut. OLIVARES, of the gun-boat, who, however, had no power to interfere in their behalf.

CUBANS QUARRELING.

The reports which find their way through the Cuban ranks all agree that the leaders are not living among themselves or acting in such harmony as is required by the magnitude and importance of their undertaking. Generals quarrel with Generals, or their inferiors; the President with the Generals and Congress with somebody else. One of the most prominent leaders of the revolution, Gen. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE LAYNAS, only lately Commander-in-Chief, has written a letter to CESPEDES, which is simply a challenge to fight a duel. The *Voz de Cuba*, referring to this letter, says that if both were of any account, they would work in unison instead of quarreling. CESPEDES being the Cuban revolution personified, and IGNACIO AGRAMONTE the man of action. This remark from the *Voz de Cuba* is timely and true; if the Cubans wish to win they must, above all, sink every personal feeling and work only to accomplish the object they have in view. Internal dissensions will be the worst enemy they will have to contend with, and all private differences and difficulties ought to be forgotten for the present.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

According to the reports of both parties, the campaign sustained in the Eastern Department is the most difficult and thankless of all, not only on account of the weather, but also owing to the bad roads and peculiar qualities of that mountainous region. MODESTO DIAZ manages to keep VALMASEDA busy, and has been skillful and successful enough to thwart the efforts of the 3,500 men which compose the several columns operating against him. Many times the troops were quite positive that they had caged the fox, and flattered themselves with the pleasing delusion that their troubles and labor would soon be ended. But DIAZ always found means to escape them, and by his shrewdness and knowledge of the country always avoided falling into the trap laid for him, escaping at times only by the "skin of his teeth," and not always with a "whole hide." The latest news from Santiago de Cuba states that he was completely surrounded in the Cienaga del Buey by the columns of CERVIRALES, BONIOMA, HERRERA, PIEDMONTE and GALDOS, and at the moment when everybody was expecting to hear the news of his being killed or captured we learn, through private sources, (the Press and RODAS being silent on the subject,) that DIAZ had cut his way through, killing twenty-seven and wounding thirty-nine Spaniards, with a loss to himself of thirty-eight killed and nearly one hundred wounded. After the fight the Spanish troops, who had marched over twenty miles, were so exhausted that they were unable to pursue him. The Cuban Col. HALL, with a body of men from MARCANO's division, is endeavoring to overtake MODESTO DIAZ, and will most probably succeed. Col. VELASCO, who was wounded in a recent engagement with DIAZ, has left his command and come to Havana. Since the arrival of the steamer several ominous rumors have been in circulation from this region, and the *Diario*, without specifying them at all, declares them to be false. The rumors are that the *presentados* near Guantanamo were continually molested and ill-treated, and that they had joined the army again against the Spaniards, together with the negroes of all the plantations in that vicinity, who had risen *en masse* and formed a formidable force. There is some probability of such an event, but your correspondent cannot vouch for the truth of these reports, although it is more than probable that they rest on some foundation and have been exaggerated.

SEIZURE BY CREDITORS.

Your correspondent has just been informed that all the funds of the ALDAMA family in England, amounting to $650,000, have been embargoed and seized by the creditors of the Bahia Railroad in England, the late Mr. DOMINGO ALDAMA having signed a security bond. Rumors of this have been circulating for some time, and as Mr. ALDAMA had been connected largely with railroad matters, the report may be true.

THE MARY LOWELL CASE,

which has caused such an immense amount of diplomatic talk, is again on the tapis. The Spanish Government, although repeatedly asked for a duplicate of the papers in the case, always refused to furnish a copy under some pretext or other, stating that the papers had gone to Spain. On Wednesday the documents were at last delivered to the American Consul, who had them copied and they will go forward today to Washington.

QUASIMODO.

The Western Importers—Letter from Secretary Boutwell.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, June 6, 1870. }

Editors Missouri Democrat:

GENTLEMEN: I inclose a newspaper slip headed "Official Discrimination Against the West," and take the liberty to communicate with you in reference to the statement contained in the article.

It is true that goods are transmitted in bond from San Francisco to Chicago and New-York upon the lines of railway.

As far as I know, or can learn from inquiry in the Department, no application has ever been made for a bonded line of railway connecting St. Louis with the Pacific roads at Omaha; and, therefore, it is true that goods cannot be forwarded in bond from San Francisco to St. Louis; but I am not aware of any circumstance which will prevent the bonding of a road from St. Louis to the existing line of bonded railway and the transmission of goods in bond to your city, should the proper steps be taken by the railways or merchants interested in the business.

The construction uniformly given by the Department in relation to the transmission of goods in bond from the ports of entry to an interior port is this, (and it seems to me to be the only construction authorized by law,) namely: That goods may be moved from a port of entry to an interior port of delivery; but that the law does not authorize the subsequent removal of the same goods in bond from the interior port of delivery to another interior port. It has occasionally happened, I am informed, that officers of the Customs have authorized the transfer of goods in bond from a port of delivery to which they had been forwarded to another port of delivery; but such acts have always been condemned by the Department as not warranted by law. I cannot learn that in this respect any distinction has been made between the West and the East, or between the different sections of the country; and I may say that if it has occurred during my administration, it has been without my knowledge.

It is true that the law makes a distinction between ports of entry and ports of delivery; but the article in the *Democrat* does not, as I understand it, complain of the law, but of its interpretation at the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Bryant's New Opera-House—Plan of the Proposed Building.

Mr. DANIEL BRYANT, the eminent negro minstrel, is about to attain one of the objects of his ambition in the construction of an opera-house of his own, on a plan after his own heart, designed and executed under the direction of the well-known architect, Mr. S. D. HATCH. The building is to be located on the north side of Twenty-third-street, a short distance west of Sixth-avenue, and will be 50 feet in front and 98 feet in depth. The front is to be of iron, built in the Renaissance style, in four sections, with a portico at the entrance. The interior will consist of a parquet, dress circle and balcony, capable of seating 750 persons. The seats will be of comfortable width, neatly upholstered, and every one so placed as to command a good view of the stage. There will be four proscenium boxes, and the whole interior of the building will be finely frescoed and ornamented. The stage opening will be 30 feet wide and the depth of the stage 35 feet; height from floor to ceiling about 35 feet. Above the auditorium there will be a spacious hall for meetings of various kinds. The means of ventilation and the modes of ingress and egress promise to be all that could be desired; and in fact the honest intention appears to be to make the building a model little opera-house in every particular. Laborers are already busy on the foundations, and the work is to be pushed rapidly forward to its completion.

The Wolff Malpractice Case.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Miss HENRIETTA ULLMAN, who died recently at No. 317 East Twelfth-street from the effects of the malpractice of MICHAEL A. A. WOLFF, of No. 182 Seventh-street. The evidence showed plainly that malpractice had been performed, and from the fact that the prisoner attended the woman at the time, the jury became convinced that he had caused her death by that means. Dr. RUPPRECHT having testified that the deceased woman had informed him, previous to her demise, of the operation having been performed by the prisoner. A verdict was therefore rendered against WOLFF, who has been for some time confined in the Tombs on the charge of murdering another woman, who, it is alleged, died from his malpractice, under the name of H. HUNT. WOLFF is held for trial on both charges.

Organization of the American Ladies' Aid Association for Cuban Women and Children.

Pursuant to a call issued by some of the leading ladies of Washington, a large number of ladies interested in the Cuban cause assembled at room No. 40 Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. PHELPS was elected Chairman, and Mrs. Judge BARRETT, Secretary. Mrs. VILAVERDE was present to represent the *Liga de Cuba*; Mrs. GALVES represented *Hijas de la Libertad*; Mrs. COLAS, *La Junta*.

Rev. Dr. FRENCH, of Washington, stated the object of the meeting, which was to organize an association which would appeal to the country at large for clothing, unmade-up goods and money for the suffering poor in Cuba.

The call was purely of a charitable nature, and the ladies intended to confine themselves to works of charity. On motion of Mrs. FULLER, a committee of five ladies were appointed to select a name for the new child. The following officers were then elected; President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT; Vice-President to be chosen afterward; Secretary, Mrs. Judge Barrett; Treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Mead; Executive Committee, Mrs. Phelps, Girard, Colas, Wood, Badenheimer.

A bazaar and a floral exhibition were talked of. The Committee on a Name reported that they had selected the name "American Ladies' Aid Association for Cuban Women and Children." After some general remarks, and a desperate attempt to get the ladies to indorse raffling the A. L. A. A. F. C. W. and C., adjourned.

THE CAREER OF A CRIMINAL.

"Tommy" Hadden's Numerous Offenses—Their Condonation in New-York and Final Punishment in New-Jersey—History of the Culprit.

For twenty-five years there has been no name more common in the criminal annals of New-York than that of THOMAS HADDEN, of the Fourth Ward. An adept in all manner of villainy, and possessed of sufficient political influence to shield him from the consequences of his crimes, he was a constant terror and disgrace to the community that suffered him to pursue, unchecked, a career that in any other place than New-York would have long ago terminated in a prison. Often arrested for manifold outrages upon persons and property, he almost invariably managed to evade the law in the Police Courts, was only once tried in the General Sessions, and was there convicted and sentenced to a long term in the State Prison, which he never reached, however, as his counsel obtained a stay of proceedings, and in a few days he was again in his old den plying his nefarious vocation. At last this ruffian, emboldened by such protracted impunity, forgot himself so far as to invade New-Jersey, and has learned to his exceeding sorrow that New-York methods of administering justice do not prevail in that province by being sent to State Prison for ten years, for an exploit that on this side the water would have been considered a pardonable eccentricity.

TOMMY HADDEN chiefly became infamous by the exercise of an art that flourishes to some extent in all great sea ports, but which is almost entirely monopolized in New-York. It was safe, congenial and so highly remunerative that it is amazing he ever for a moment abandoned the pursuit of "shanghaeing sailors" to try the more dangerous paths of crime. The art, with the singular title, was nothing else than the kidnapping of unwilling men for the mercantile marine, and it was brought to the highest perfection by TOMMY HADDEN. During his long career he has enticed thousands of men into his Water-street den, where a very little of his villainous liquor went a long way in producing the requisite degree of stupefaction, which being had the industrious TOMMY shouldered the insensible victim and put him on board the craft known in his profession as the "lime-juicer," and received the current rates of advance money for seamen. A very brisk and profitable traffic TOMMY done for many years in human beings and never got into trouble directly through it. But he was a brawler as well as a trader, and his arrests, which were frequent, resulted most frequently from affrays in which he was engaged.

But once, if not oftener, he mounted to the highest crime known to the law. So long ago as 1852 he was arrested for one of the most cruel, cold-blooded and unprovoked murders upon record—a murder dictated solely by hope of gain, and pitilessly and savagely done. With two companions he lured a man named KEHOE into a dark alley-way in Liberty-street, where HADDEN, as was sworn to at his trial, stole upon the selected victim from behind, and dealing him a savage blow in the back of the head, buried a slung-shot in his brain. Securing the gold, which was the object of the crime, the assassins fled, and KEHOE being carried to the house of a friend named O'NEILL in Fourth-avenue, died there in a few hours. HADDEN was arrested and tried for the crime, but by some means acquitted, the jury perhaps skulking behind the fact that the evidence against him was principally that of suspected accomplices. It is little to the credit of New-York, however, that a man generally believed to have been guilty of such a crime as this should have been left to pursue his nefarious calling undisturbed for so many years, and finally remanded to New-Jersey to meet the penalty of his life of infamy.

J. SHEPPARD REDIVIVUS.

Fearful Leap for Liberty—Exciting Chase After Burglars.

There was a great commotion in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and the usually empty benches were crowded to excess. The cause of the excitement and large gathering in the Court was the arraignment of a man named PERRY ROWLEY, who gave his address as No. 183 Orchard-street, on a charge of being one of a gang of burglars who attempted to break into the dry-goods store of SIGISMUND TRUCHTWANGER, No. 879 Third-avenue, and after being caught in the act made a run and fearful leap over the cliffs of the East River for their liberty, which would have made them famous if it had been in a good cause. The simple facts are these: Officers LAMBRECHT and ABBOT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, were, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, attracted to the premises named above by hearing some noise in the rear, and got up in time to see three men scrambling over the wall of the yard into Forty-second-street. Observing the officers, the men ran with all the speed they could summon to their aid. The officers, reinforced by ALBERT OPPNER, the owner of the premises, and Officer ANDERSON, gave pursuit. The men ran along Fifty-eighth-street to Lexington-avenue, down which they ran to Fiftieth-street, when they doubled round and made for the East River. Coming to First-avenue, they turned down it and ran, still closely pursued, straight on until they came to Forty-ninth-street, where they again turned the angle and made for the river. Here Forty-ninth-street terminates in a precipice of splintering rocks over fifty feet high. Two of the men turned back a little and succeeded in hiding themselves among a number of shanties which are clustered between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, on the bank of the river; but one of them, the man arraigned, looking excitedly around for a moment, leaped over the cliff, landing on a bit of sod beneath. The officers fired after him; but, crawling along in shelter of the rocks below, he managed to get away safely out of their sight. He was, however, subsequently arrested on the roof of a house in Forty-seventh-street by Officer LAMBRECHT. Justice BIXBY remanded him for examination. There is a sharp lookout for the other two men.

A Moonlight Excursion.

The members of the wholesale coal trade in this City, to the number of about 200, with their lady friends, went on a moonlight excursion up the Hudson as far as West Point last evening. The invitation was extended by Mr. W. E. GLADWISH, the agent of the New-York and Eastern Towing Company, who tendered the free use of a covered barge and steamer for the occasion. The company participating in the festivities were mostly young men attached to the various wholesale coal companies in this City, and, with their ladies, formed quite a select company. The guests were chosen by Mr. A. M. WILDER, Jr., of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and care was taken that nothing should mar the pleasure of the entertainment. The music was provided by POPPY's Twenty-third Regiment Band, of Brooklyn, and dancing commenced even before the boat left the wharf at Fulton Ferry. A landing was made at Pier No. 46, New-York, to take on board the guests from this City, and then the boats started for West Point, the company partaking of a fine supper about 11 o'clock.

Personal.

The numerous friends of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON will be glad to learn that he is rapidly recovering from the injuries received by the dastardly midnight attack of last Winter. He was in Paris at the last mail advices, after a visit to one of the English watering places, from which he had derived so much relief as to be able in his letters to call himself almost a well man.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE and wife left for Europe in the *Java* in fine health and spirits. The congregation accompanied him down the bay in a steamer chartered for the purpose, Dodworth's Band furnishing the music. Mr. TALMAGE's church made appropriation for traveling expenses, increased the insurance on his life to $30,000, and the ladies presented Mrs. TALMAGE a purse of $300 as "pin money." Mr. TALMAGE will be home in September, at the dedication of the new Free Tabernacle, now well advanced.

Staten Island Politics.

The Republicans of the township of Castleton, S. I., who elected their Supervisor, Col. PELL, a fortnight since, had a second triumph on Tuesday last in the election of Mr. TOMPKINS WESTERVELT as Trustee of the First Ward of the village of Brighton.

The Republican General Committee of Richmond County for the ensuing year has been organized by the unanimous election of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS as Chairman. The best of feeling pervades the new Committee, some old local jealousies have been happily composed, and the prospect is that good work will be done at the Fall elections.

Assault on Policemen.

Roundsman MCARTHUR and Officer BARRETT, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, found a man lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, asleep, and woke him up. He went into the boarding-house of PATRICK CARMON, No. 168 East Eighty-sixth-street, using such threatening language that the officers followed him in. As they were going up the back stairs in the dark some one threw a large stick of wood down upon them, which struck BARRETT in the head, throwing him to the foot of the stairs, where he was picked up and found to be insensible from concussion of the brain, besides having severe lacerations on the face. He was carried to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, and Capt. BYRNES immediately repairing to the scene of the assault, arrested CARMON and PETER CUNNINGHAM as the persons who had committed the assault. They were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, and held to await the result of the injuries.

EXTRADITION DECISION.

Judge Blatchford's Order in the Case of Farez, the Alleged Swiss Forger—The Commissioner's Proceedings Annulled—A New Examination Ordered.

A decision was given by Judge SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the case of FRANCOIS FAREZ, after a review of the proceedings before Commissioner WHITE, who remanded the prisoner to the custody of Marshal SHARPE a few days ago, to be held for extradition by the Swiss Government on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed at the Canton of Berne during the Fall of last year. The case was made returnable before Judge BLATCHFORD on writs of certiorari and habeas corpus. The Court held, on the objections made by the counsel for the defense, that mere technical defects in the formal complaint on which the proceedings were commenced might be disregarded, providing it stated the offense with sufficient particularity; that it was unnecessary to state that any warrant was issued in the country demanding the extradition; that it was also unnecessary that the warrant should state that it was issued by a Commissioner having jurisdiction over the particular case, provided that the fact appeared that he was appointed for the class of business in question; that it was sufficient, under the Extradition treaty, to aver that the crime under consideration was the subject of infamous punishment in the place wherein it was committed; and that the objection that the only proof of crime was the supreme authority of the Swiss Republic, was made invalid by the subsequent production of the mandate in the case.

Judge BLATCHFORD further decided it was not necessary to produce the alleged forged papers, inasmuch as the act of 1860 enlarged the field of evidence, and gave the Commissioners the right to consider properly authenticated depositions and copies of papers in the same light as if the witnesses and original documents were in attendance. He also decided that the form of certification of the papers produced from Switzerland was sufficient for the purpose of the extradition proceeding, and that it was right to show that the crime was punishable with infamous punishment. He further held, however, that the Commissioner erred in not permitting the prisoner to be called as a witness on his own behalf. The question must be judged by the laws of the State of New-York, which, by the act of 1869, permit a prisoner to be examined at his own request on a trial or on any other proceeding. If the accused desired to be heard orally an opportunity must be afforded him, and also to call witnesses on his own behalf. From an expression of Judge NELSON, in the case of KAIN, it had been inferred that the Commissioner in these cases must be as fully convinced as would induce him, if sitting as a petit jury, to convict. Though he always hesitated to differ from Judge NELSON, he could not accept this rule, especially as it was in the teeth of Judge MARSHALL's decision in the BURR case. Sufficient evidence only need be given to justify the prisoner's committal for trial if the crime had been committed here. The other view would be to say not that he was to be given up for trial but to be tried here. It would work a defeat of the object of the treaties.

The evidence, he was free to say, even after reading the prisoner's affidavit, seemed to him ample to make out a *prima facie* case. Nevertheless the prisoner had the right to be examined, if he desired, on his own behalf, and to examine other witnesses. Mr. COUDERT then moved for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the Commissioner, having erred, the proceeding could not stand, and, having concluded, that he was *functus officio* and could not renew it. With all respect to the Court, he wished to call attention to the fact that the strong expression of His Honor's views would render almost nugatory his testifying before the Commissioner. He asked, as he thought perhaps this case afforded a favorable opportunity for settling the law and practice of these extradition proceedings, that the Court would stay proceedings until he could prepare the proper papers for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The motion was opposed by Mr. LAPAUGH, counsel for the Swiss Consul, after which the Court said it had no doubt of its power to remand the proceedings to the Commissioner. He should vacate the commitment by the Commissioner, and remand him to the custody of the Marshal under the original warrant, to take him before some Commissioner. The proceedings must all be commenced *de novo*.

BASE-BALL.

The Red Stockings Victorious at Elizabeth.

The Cincinnati Red Stockings Club visited Elizabeth yesterday, and, taking the early morning train, had a good time with the Resolute Club, of Elizabeth, at one of the principal hotels. In the afternoon they went to the Waverley Fair Grounds together, and there, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators, played their first match there. The attendance of ladies was more numerous than at any other of the games the Red Stockings have played in this vicinity, but the display made by the Red Stockings was far from being up to their usual mark; in fact, they made no earnest effort to win apparently, for, after commencing play with ALLISON and BRAINARD in their positions, they gave them a rest for the day, HARRY WRIGHT going in to pitch and MCVEY to catch. On this occasion it was old Irvington players against Irvington men, SWEASY and LEONARD being from the same Club the two CAMPBELLS and GREATHEAD played in. As a display of the beauties of the game the contest did not compare with that at Tremont the day before. The Resolutes, however, played better on the whole than we have seen them do this season, and presented the strongest party of players they have yet placed in the field. To show the character of the Red Stockings' fielding we have but to state that had every chance off the pitching been taken the Resolutes would not have scored a single run. At the bat the Red Stockings earned 13 runs, the Resolutes presenting a rather lively ball. We give the score below:

RESOLUTE.	O.	R.	CINCINNATI.	O.	R.
Greathead, s. s.	5	0	G. Wright, s. s.	3	3
Ritter, r. f.	4	0	Gould, 1st b.	3	4
Beardsley, l. f.	1	3	Waterman, 3d b.	5	2
M. Campbell, 1st b.	3	1	Allison, r. f.	4	2
Brady, 2d b.	4	0	H. Wright, p.	2	3
Forsyth, c. f.	3	0	Leonard, l. f.	2	4
H. Campbell, p.	3	1	Brainard, c. f.	3	1
Amory, 3d b.	3	2	Sweasy, 2d b.	3	1
Farrow, c.	2	2	McVey, c.	3	2
Total	27	7	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	—7
Cincinnati	1	1	4	5	3	4	1	2	1	—22

Umpire—Mr. C. GLOVER, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. RITTER and ATWATER.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
First base by clean hits—Resolute, 10; Cincinnati, 22.
First base by errors—Resolute, 6; Cincinnati, 11.
Total fielding errors—Resolute, 23; Cincinnati, 14.

Today the Red Stockings play the Eckfords on the Union Grounds, and the Stars to-morrow on the Capitoline Grounds, and not as stated in yesterday's *Herald*.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Fast life in Greenwich-street was illustrated, yesterday, in the case of LEWIS SCHAFFER, charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with having passed a counterfeit $20 bill on the City National Bank of Utica on Mrs. BARBARA BROWN, the proprietress of a place at No. 133 Greenwich-street. It appeared that the accused drank wine to the extent of $9 50, and that he subsequently tendered the alleged bad note in payment. He was held for examination.

WILLIAM B. BOTHOMBY, a resident of Waverley-place, and a member of the Handel Society assisting in the Grand Jubilee at the Rink, was attacked yesterday morning in Fifth-avenue, near Fortieth-street, by a mad bull, and one of the horns of the animal entering his left side, a rib was broken. He was assisted to his hotel, where he lies in a critical condition, the wound being considered of a dangerous character.

The German, named SCHAEFFER, who was reported as having been drowned Wednesday evening in the East River, at the foot of Ninety-third-street, yesterday morning returned home. It appears that he was caught in the tide, and, finding it impossible to return to the City shore, swam over to Ward's Island, where he spent the night.

CATHARINE MORRIS, sixty years of age, who lives at No. 589 Water-street, yesterday fell through a hole in Pier No. 48 into the East River, having a child seven months old in her arms at the moment. The water was very deep, but she managed to keep the child above the surface, and when they were got out by Officer NEWMAN, of the Seventh Precinct, the child was found to be entirely unhurt. The woman, however, in falling, had struck against a plank and her thigh was broken. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES KIERNAN, yesterday, fell from the new building in Eighty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, where he was at work, and was seriously injured.

GEORGE WELKE, a seaman on the steamer *Nesscort*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River, while hoisting freight, yesterday, became entangled in the donkey engine, and had his arm broken, and received other severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MOSES ISAACS, sixteen years of age, a match-peddler, was knocked down, yesterday, by a coach at the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway, and his matches being ignited by the fall, his face and hair were badly burned. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The homicide case of Mrs. HANNAH MUELLER was concluded yesterday at the Coroner's Office by the return of a verdict that she "died from exhaustion and vomiting caused by ulceration of the stomach," and the jury considered "that her death was accelerated by injuries received at the hands of her husband, DOMINICK MUELLER, on May 26, at No. 321 East Thirty-first-street. Upon this, DOMINICK was committed to the Tombs to answer.

The inquest in the case of GEORGE MOORE, aged ten, who lived at No. 536 West Forty-third-street, and who, having been thrown from the platform of a car by the conductor, was run over, on the 14th inst., by a truck in Eleventh-avenue, causing injuries of which he died, was concluded yesterday, and the jury found that the boy was killed by being run over, and "that STEPHEN BRADY, conductor of car No. 37, of the Forty-second-street line, is guilty of culpability in throwing the boy off the platform while the car was in motion." BRADY was committed for trial.

Coroner ROLLINS was called to hold an inquest on the body of JOHN SULLIVAN, aged seventy-seven, who was killed yesterday while walking along the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Seventy-fifth-street. SULLIVAN lived in Eighty-first-street, and was going to visit his family in Forty-sixth-street, taking the track as the nearest route. Seeing an advancing train, SULLIVAN stepped on the opposite track, and was thus killed by a down train, of the near approach of which he was unaware. The inquest will be held today.

FANNY DELANEY was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of stealing $65 and a valuable silver watch from PHILIP DUCLOS, in the Tammany Saloon, between Grand and Mercer streets, on Monday night last, by means of the panel game.

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, of Whitehall-street, was held, yesterday, at the Tombs to await the result of the injuries inflicted on JOHN O'BRIEN on Wednesday night, when the latter was stabbed in the abdomen while protecting Mrs. SULLIVAN from being badly beaten by her husband.

JANE GIOVANNI, an Italian, was arrested, yesterday, for begging on the street with a child in her arms. She had been detected sticking pins in the infant to make it cry, so as to excite the sympathy of the passers-by. The prisoner was taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and the Magistrate sent her to Blackwell's Island for six months, that being the full extent of the law.

FENIAN UNPLEASANTNESSES.

The Recent Attempt to Shoot Mr. Meehan by a Fenian Doctor—Trial of the Accused—His Conviction and Sentence to State Prison for Ten Years.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday morning with spectators, desirous of witnessing the trial of Dr. JAMES KEENAN, indicted on a charge of having attempted to murder Mr. P. J. MEEHAN, the well-known editor of the *Irish-American*, on the evening of the 28th of February, near the Fenian head-quarters in Fourth-street. Recorder HACKETT presided on the occasion.

Mr. MEEHAN was called as the first witness for the prosecution. He testified that on the night of Feb. 28, at eleven o'clock, he left the building No. 10 West Fourth-street, where he had been attending a business meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood, in which body he held the office of Senator, in company with several gentlemen; saw the prisoner standing on the stoop of No. 10 West Fourth-street; saw him follow the party toward Broadway; looked round and saw the outline of an arm; immediately after was shot in the neck and fell forward.

Cross-examined—The prisoner sometimes wrote for my paper; I was a Senator in the Fenian Brotherhood at the time; was also Secretary of War; I understand I was assailed in the newspapers; I believe the prisoner had always defended me against these attacks; I was told my life was threatened, but was never directly threatened; saw the prisoner twice that evening; I was shot at 11 P. M.; I had attended a business meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood that evening; saw no pistol; some persons were in front of me, and some behind; I never had a difficulty with Mr. KEENAN, and always thought he ought to be my friend.

JAMES M. DOWNEY, the next witness, testified: Knows both parties; was with Mr. MEEHAN on the night in question; saw KEENAN standing on the stoop of No. 10 West Fourth-street; saw him follow the party toward Broadway; saw him put his hand as if on Mr. MEEHAN's shoulder, heard a shot, and saw prisoner run; never had any difficulty with the prisoner; believe myself to be in friendly relations with him; I saw the prisoner fire the shot; was a Senator in the Fenian Brotherhood.

RICHARD MCCLOUD, another of the Senators who accompanied Mr. MEEHAN on the night in question, mainly corroborated the last witness, but could not swear to having seen the prisoner fire the shot.

Dr. COLE and Policeman SCHULTZ were produced for the purpose of eliciting the facts connected with the wound and the arrest of the prisoner. KEENAN subsequently took the stand, of his own accord, and proceeded to give his own version of the shooting to the jury. He denied having fired the shot which injured Mr. MEEHAN. The case was summed up in an eloquent manner by Mr. WM. F. KINTZING for the defense. A verdict of guilty was rendered, after which the Recorder proceeded to sentence the accused. He characterized the offense as a base attempt at assassination, and said that it was entirely unprovoked and deserved the full penalty of the law. He sent KEENAN to State Prison for ten years.

TARDY JUSTICE.

The Riots of '63—The City Compelled to Pay for a Stock of Jewelry.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge SPENCER and a jury, yesterday, the case of SQUIRES L. NEWBERRY vs. The Mayor, &c., was finally decided. The plaintiff was one of the sufferers during the riots of 1863 in this City. At that time he kept a jeweler's store at No. [illegible] Tenth-avenue, and, whether from enmity to him personally, or as the result of the peculiar inducements of his stock in trade, the mob paid him a formal visit on the 14th of July, 1863, and carried off and destroyed property to the value of $[illegible], leaving but a few articles in the store, which subsequently sold for $80. The cause was once tried, and the plaintiff nonsuited on the ground that he was negligent in having failed to notify the Mayor or Sheriff of the threatened attack on his property, as required by statute. From this an appeal was taken to the General Term where the judgment was set aside on the ground that there was evidence in the case which should have been submitted to the jury on the question of plaintiff's negligence under the circumstances. The testimony was identical with that given on the former trial, which was fully published in the TIMES, and at the present time has no interest for the public, beyond the statement of the facts made above. Judge SPENCER charged the jury that it was for them to determine whether under all the circumstances, the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in not having notified the Mayor and Sheriff, it appearing by the testimony of both these officers that they could do nothing to protect the plaintiff.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $2,309 99, including interest, and the Judge granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

DAVID MCADAM for plaintiff; ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN for defendant.

The Quarantine War—A Test Case.

No new developments were made yesterday respecting the quarrel between the merchants and Health Officer CARNOCHAN. The Brooklyn authorities have resolved that any vessel which comes up with a tainted bill of health or under orders to discharge at Atlantic Dock, and at no other place, shall be ordered away from the city.

The Collector has taken measures to bring matters to a crisis. Yesterday a merchant reported to Mr. GRINNELL that he had 1,000 boxes of sugar on the *Eagle*, from Havana. The sugar was entered at the Custom-house, and the Collector directed the consignee to select his lighters and the storehouse, when he would approve of them if both were bonded. Then the lighters are to be sent below after the sugar, with an order to the Custom-house Inspector to deliver the sugar on board these lighters. If the Health Officer puts the sugar on any other lighters, it and they will be immediately seized by the Collector. This, it is presumed, will test the merits of the case sufficiently.

Adroit Robbery.

Yesterday morning Mr. JOHN S. GOTSBERGEN alighting at his place of business, No. 52 New Bowery, tied his horse to a hitching-post and entered the office. A party of five men, who had been watching the place for some time, now began operations. One of them unfastened the horse, another gave him a cut that sent him running up the street, another called wildly to Mr. GOTSBERGEN that his horse was gone, and by this means brought everybody out of the office and sent them scampering after the runaway. Another then entered the place, and picking up the bank-book leisurely walked off. All this enterprise and adroitness had a meager reward, as the book contained only $120 in money and several notes of hand to large amounts, which, however, are of no value to the thieves. They are in safe possession, however, of what they did get, as they raised such a flurry of excitement over the runaway horse, which was stopped and restored to the owner after a short chase, that nobody can give any description of any of them.

Expulsion of Trespassers from the Federal Court Building.

The Federal Court building in Chambers-street, has become notorious as the lounging place and resort of a villainous class of men, such as black-mailers, quasi informers, &c. Persons of this description have continually congregated in the corridors of the building in the Courts, in the Commissioner's offices and in the District-Attorney's offices, stealthily watching for victims or for chances to extort money from the unwary. Several of them have been arrested and indicted for crimes against the laws of the United States, but for some strange reason have never been prosecuted. Their presence has been regarded as a great disgrace to the honest officials in the building, and has been the cause of considerable indignation. Yesterday Marshal SHARPE issued an order directing his assistants to expel all suspicious intruders from the building. He also authorized them to prevent the entrance of a notorious informer, named BERNARD HESS, who is alleged to have had his commission as a revenue officer revoked by Commissioner ROLLINS because it has been procured in a surreptitious manner. During the morning HESS was per-

emptorily ordered to leave the District-Attorney's office, he having no business there at the time. A man named GEO. ARMSTRONG was also told to leave the place. Marshal SHARPE has announced his determination to enforce his new order, and to cause the arrest of all trespassers by the Police.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT.

Efforts of the City Authorities to Prevent Further Work by the Company—Case Before the Supreme Court, General Term.

A case of much interest was brought up yesterday, before the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, presiding. It is entitled, "In the matter of the petition of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal." Presiding Justice INGRAHAM did not sit during the argument of the appeal, for the reason that he had passed upon the questions involved in the Court below.

The facts of the case are that the Legislature, in 1869, passed an act entitled "An act in relation to the new passenger depot of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, at Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, and to alter the map or plan of said City," by which the Company was authorized to use in the construction of its new depot an oblong strip of ground constituting part of Fourth-avenue and Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, in this City, and declared that a certain strip of land immediately adjoining such new depot along its side, corresponding with the first in length and sixty feet in width, should be a public highway of like kind as the former. The act provides that the building to be erected shall be of brick, stone, marble or iron, of the best style of architecture, and that compensation shall be made to the City authorities and to all others interested in the lands to be taken; such compensation to be ascertained according to the laws regulating the appraising of real estate taken by railroad companies. Three Commissioners were appointed by Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for the land taken, and for the loss of streets which were practically closed. The amount taken is about thirty-three City lots. Testimony was given before the Commissioners which showed that the value of this property was about $370,000. On the part of the petitioners it was shown, however, that the last assessed value of adjoining property was not over $8,000 per lot; that a portion of the Fourth-avenue was acquired by the Mayor for the City, upon the opening of the avenue, at a merely nominal price—that is $49 per lot. The Commissioners awarded to the City $85,000, and their report was confirmed by Judge INGRAHAM in October last. The City not being satisfied with so small a sum, appealed to the General Term. The argument was commenced yesterday by Mr. O'GORMAN, counsel to the Corporation, who, among other things, contended that the title to the land proposed to be taken for the use of this railroad company is vested in the Mayor and Common Council, not absolutely, but in trust, that the same should be forever used as a public street. It is an enduring and continuing contract between the Corporation and the original owners. The representatives of the original owners have acquired rights of which they cannot be divested by any act of the Legislature. The erection of a new passenger depot for a private railroad corporation is not a public, but a private use. The State has no power to take or authorize the taking of property of any citizen for a private use. Private property, counsel said, can only be taken by the State or under its authority against the will of the owner, where the use to which the property so taken is to be applied is a public use. He contended that the act under which these proceedings were conducted is unconstitutional, in that it being a local act, it embraces more than one subject. First, there is a provision for taking the land in question, and providing for compensation; secondly, a provision for building a new passenger depot on this land, with specifications as to the style or architecture and materials to be used; and thirdly, a provision for a new street. These several propositions the Counsel to the Corporation proceeded to discuss at considerable length. As to the amount of compensation, it was much too low. The report of the Commissioners, he said, is against the weight of evidence, and is based on a principle of computation erroneous in law. The market value of the land taken, as fixed by Mr. BRADY, a witness introduced by the Corporation, and not disputed or questioned by the testimony of other witnesses, is $370,000. Counsel could not see by what arithmetical mystery the sworn value of $370,000 was reduced to $85,000. Why was it that those figures—those last named—were selected instead of any other figures that caprice could suggest? The report admits that the City is entitled to compensation for the land. Why were not the Commissioners guided by the evidence as to the amount? The report in this respect is against evidence, and hence cannot be sustained. An attempt is made to take full and exclusive possession of a public street, and build a house thereon without the consent of the City, and the owners of the railroad are to effect this without paying any adequate compensation to any one for the privilege. There was, he said, an ingenuity and a boldness about this proceeding now for the first time adopted by a railroad company, but which, if successful, was sure to be generally followed as a precedent. If so, it would be evident folly for any railroad company in this City or State hereafter to pay for any real estate, when it can get all the land it wants for nothing by the simple expedient of squatting on the public street. The necessity of paying full compensation for land taken has been hitherto a salutary check. Remove that; let this Court decide that a nominal compensation only is necessary—or a compensation only for a remote contingency—omitting all compensation to the owner for the present loss of the fee, and then we should enter on a new phase of progress and improvement, and by the combined action of the Legislature, of railway companies and the Courts, the City of New-York will very soon find itself without any rights at all in the public streets. True, it may be bound to have them, to keep them in repair, be responsible to any who suffer from defects in their condition, bear all the burdens and obligations of ownership, but yet in fact, be merely the agent and trustee for any railroad company or other powerful corporation which may choose to occupy and use them.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR followed Mr. O'GORMAN, and argued for the Company—first, that accepting and retaining the compensation which had been awarded to the City, was, in judgment of law, an acquiescence in the action which had been taken, and a waiver by the City of its right to appeal. Hence the appeal should be dismissed. He then urged that the constitutional objection presented by the other side could not prevail, because it was not a private act, inasmuch as it related to a depot for a railroad company, created for the accommodation of the whole public of the State. It is not local, though the depot and immediate works connected with it are all in the City; they are to constitute parts necessary to the operations of a road which traverses six counties of the State. Even if the act could be regarded as both private and local, its title and contents would not be subject to the objection arising from the requirements of that clause of the Constitution. The act contemplates a subject essentially single. No more than one subject is in reality embraced in its title. Again, that clause of the Constitution which says that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation has no application here. On the point as to compensation, Mr. O'CONOR contended that the City was really entitled to nothing, or at most to merely nominal damages.

The argument is to be resumed at the opening of the Court this morning.

Arrest of a Western Robber.

One JOSEPH BUTTS, who is said to be a notorious sneak thief, whose exploits have been achieved principally in the Western States, has been arrested in this City by Detective TULLY, of the Central Police, upon a charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland, Ohio, which was despoiled of $30,000 on the 9th of April last. The arrest was made upon a requisition of Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, upon Gov. HOFFMAN, and the prisoner is held by Superintendent JOURDAN to await the arrival of Sheriff FRAZEE, of Cleveland.

Fire in Pearl-Street.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement of the premises Nos. 270 and 272 Pearl-street, occupied by BENHAM STOUTENBOROUGH, dealer in japanned tin-ware. The loss which resulted before the flames were extinguished, is estimated at $3,500 on stock and $500 on building. The latter is insured for $6,000 in each of the following companies: Independent, of Boston, Montauk, Security, and for $8,000 in the Buffalo City. The stock was insured as follows: Glen's Falls, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $4,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Ætna, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Merchants', of Providence, $2,500; Shoe and Leather, of Boston, $3,150; Occidental, of San Francisco, $2,500; Associated Firemen's, of Philadelphia, $4,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,500; Buffalo, $3,000; Springfield, $2,000; Bowers, $5,000, and Narragansett, $3,000.

Bank Cashiers' Checks.

The order recently issued by Commissioner DELANO, in regard to revenue stamps on cashiers' checks, gives general satisfaction among bank officials. The following is a copy of the order:

"It was ruled by my predecessor in this office, June 23, 1864, that a check drawn by an individual upon himself, or drawn upon a bank by its cashier, in his official capacity, and in the discharge of his official duties, is, in its legal effect, written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid upon demand, or at a time designated, and should be stamped at the rate of a promissory note—five cents for each $100, or fractional part thereof. (Int. Rev. Record, vol. V., p. 198, series 3, No. 10, p. 15.) And you have heretofore been directed not to imprint a two-cent stamp upon instruments of this character.

"You are instructed hereafter to treat such checks, except when designed to be used for circulation, like checks drawn by one party upon another, except when designed to be so used, a two-cent stamp only is to be required upon each one when drawn for any sum whatsoever at sight or on demand upon a bank, banker, or trust company. A like stamp is to be required upon each for a sum exceeding $10, when drawn at sight or on demand, upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations than those above named. When such checks, drafts, &c., are drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand, they are liable to tax at the same rate as promissory notes, five cents for each $100, or fractional part thereof. Inasmuch as the amount of tax varies upon time drafts, stamps cannot be imprinted upon them, but the tax must be paid by adhesive stamps."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

Plan for Improving the Piers of the City—Fifty Million Dollars to be Expended.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon and transacted some routine business, after which an executive session was held.

Permission was given to F. WHITE to construct a drain-pipe through the bulkhead from No. 322 South-street to the river. A communication was presented from the New-York Pier and Warehousing Company, embodying their views with respect to the improvement of the piers of the City. The principal features of the plan have been published. The Company originally proposed to construct a sea-wall fifty feet outside the bulkhead line, upon which rail-tracks would be laid. The wooden piers would then be removed and iron piers erected, upon which would be built iron warehouses, six stories high. The first story would be open for the transportation of goods. Engines for hoisting merchandise could also be used for extinguishing fire. The sewerage from the sewers would be conducted into basins, pumped out from time to time, and carried away for fertilizing purposes. Upon the rails on the sea-wall, freight cars could be run, and communicate directly with the railroads leading out of the City. The estimates of this plan are that it would save at least $5 per ton in the handling of goods alone, and as the average business of the port is about 12,000,000 tons, the aggregate saving would be very large. The warehouses could be built rapidly, as being of iron work could be carried on in an hundred different places at once. The company propose to lease from the Commissioners of Docks sufficient ground to commence the erection of twenty piers on the North River, beginning at Pier No. 1 and extending 7,000 feet northward. They are willing to pay $100 per year for each pier for ten years, $200 for the next ten years, and so on, increasing $100 each ten for fifty years. This will give a revenue to the City of $60,000 per year. The communication was placed on file.

The thanks of the Commissioners were voted to the owners of the *Mary Powell* for the use of the boat, without cost to the Commission or the City, on the 14th inst., when a visit of inspection was paid to the stone piers at Staten Island and to the river front as far as Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Attention was called to the recent disposal by the Controller, of Dock bonds amounting to $350,000, for about four per cent. premium, when United States currency bonds were selling at about sixteen premium. A resolution was adopted, in effect, considering it important to determine whether the Dock bonds should not be made payable, principal and interest in gold, and at a lower rate of interest. The belief was expressed that in about five years specie payments would be resumed throughout the country, and that the thirty-year dock bonds would command a premium equal to Government securities. It was stated that in all probability the Commissioners would expend about $50,000,000 in improving the piers of the City within the next ten years.

After the Executive Session the Board adjourned.

Fire in Seventh-Avenue.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the boarding-house of JAMES FLANAGAN, No. 23 Seventh-avenue, which caused a damage of $2,500 to property before it was extinguished. All the inmates of the house were asleep at the time, and were rescued from the house with great difficulty. Mrs. BURNS, a visitor, and a servant girl were brought out by the Police, under the direction of Capt. GREER and Sergt. SMITH, of the Ninth Precinct, in an insensible condition from suffocation, and taken into the house next door, where they were finally restored. JAMES NOVAL, of Hook and Ladder No. 5, was instrumental in rescuing several persons through the front windows. Those who were in the upper rooms sought and found safety by ascending to the roof of the house.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
36	Parker, Jr., vs. Brett.	52	Bonar vs. Shea.
37	Hartshorne vs. Taylor.	53	Pelletier vs. Walker.
40	Fraser vs. Freeman.	54	Hull vs. Ayres.
41	Waverly Nat. Bk. vs. Halsey.	55	Commercial Bank of Ky. vs. Varnum.
42	Miller vs. Halsey.	57	Fields vs. Fields.
44	Forest Improvement Co. vs. Bisbee.	58	Cone vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
46	Osgood vs. Columbian Ins. Co.	59	In re Lucinda L. Morgan.
47	De La Vergne vs. Conover.	60	In re Lucinda L. Morgan.
48	Conklin vs. Brown.	61	In re Lucinda L. Morgan.
49	Provoost vs. Provoost.	62	In re Lucinda L. Morgan.
50	Merritt vs. Briggs.		
51	Barry vs. Van Vorst.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J., in the Oyer and Terminer Room.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
5762	Ryckman vs. Greenell.	3602	Frost vs. Pell.
6302	Taussig vs. Dayton.	4030	Miller vs. Hutchins.
6302	Rothschild, Jr., vs. Sinsheimer.	4240	Hoffman vs. Wagner.
5902	Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.	4260	Lovell vs. Beach.
		4078	Deutsch vs. Murray.
5960	Steinberg vs. Cohen.	[illegible]	Guckenheimer vs. Berringer.
7102	Chesterman vs. Lefferts Proof, &c.	5474	Arndt vs. Schreiber.
7103	Mordecai vs. Western.	[illegible]	Elkins vs. Rosenheim.
6702	Matthews vs. Baldwin.	5294	Scott vs. Curry.
2792	Court vs. Nichols.	[illegible]	Purcell vs. Whitney.
3370	Powell vs. Brooks.	[illegible]	Woodruff vs. Bettermann.
2374	Winkler vs. Bohm.	[illegible]	Southard vs. Koehler.
		5936	Beardsley vs. McMillan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2153	Anderson vs. Gilmore.	2218	Hart vs. Wiggin.
2017	Barney vs. Darling.	2219	Herachty vs. Bergman.
2121	Bach vs. Branigan.	2246	Mortimer vs. Wise.
2065	Finley vs. McMahon.	2048	Koehler vs. O'Reilly.
2066	Loper vs. Weber.	2766	Benham vs. Wilgus.
[illegible]	Green vs. Rice.	[illegible]	Matthews vs. Wood.
2150	Goelet vs. Spofford.	2104	Clinch vs. Egerton.
[illegible]	Geary vs. Garrison.	[illegible]	Brown vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Co.
2714	Greery vs. Cockroft.	2378	Mott vs. Ackerson.
2715	Greery vs. Comstock.	2767	Bayer vs. Hercules Mut. Life Assurance Society of the United States.
1774	Chapman vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad.		
[illegible]	Simpson vs. Frothar.		
2240	Benson vs. Kenyon.		
[illegible]	Seaman vs. Sanford.		

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1209	McDaniel vs. O'Brien.	476	De Wolf vs. Crandell.
1742	Livingston vs. Lackmayer.	2060	Friedenberg vs. O'Brien.
1260	Sturme vs. Williams.	1152	Hodnett vs. Smith.
1712	Same vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	2068	Chester vs. Dow.
1384	Funke vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.	1564	Villaret vs. O'Brien.
2184	Knob vs. Doverns.	1022	Starin vs. Kelly.
1350	O'Sullivan vs. Cunningham.	2216	Graff vs. Hart.
		306	Sturgis vs. Murray.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
112	Kain vs. Kelly.	977	Becker vs. Slauson.
572	Helland vs. Steuben.	978	Disch vs. Schneider.
874	Panderhorst vs. Franklin.	981	Cohen vs. Kerbs.
		982	Sawyer vs. O'Brien.
978	Randall vs. Brand.	984	Benjamin vs. Stevens.
982	Ransom vs. Ely.	985	Jones vs. Clarke.
987	Sayre vs. Waugh.	986	McMullen vs. Hoyt.
442	Edwards vs. Blum.		
341	Reinheimer vs. C. P. & N. & E. R. R. R. Co.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1412	Smith vs. Ferris.	1468	McGrath vs. Granahan.
1382	Fisk vs. Carrington.	1469	Darrow vs. Raymond.
1438	Simonson vs. Klasick.	1470	Theirs vs. McArthur.
1440	Prentice vs. Mack.	1476	Rahman vs. Von Praag.
1442	Musig vs. Weber.	1479	Mansfield vs. Stover.
1443	McNulty vs. Packer.	1481	Wonderly vs. Sands.
1445	Smith vs. Ackerson.		
1446	McGuire vs. Stark.		
1457	Matthews vs. O'Brien.		

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Robb.	1355	Keller vs. Regis.
1358	Spear vs. Selling.	1460	Finnegan vs. Duncan.
1367	Schwalbach vs. McNamara.	1461	Loddell vs. Robinson.
1376	Nurnoff vs. Weingartner.	1462	Dyatt vs. Bronson.
1394	Bennel vs. Ording.	1463	Cammeyer vs. Birdsall.
[illegible]	Frobel vs. Clare.	1464	Darrow vs. Fowler.
1447	Merwetdo vs. Klein.	—	Ferrero vs. Scherff.
1452	Herman vs. Reilly.	1468	Brown vs. Richmond.
1454	Birdsall vs. Grote.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Edward Kolt; robbery.	8	The People vs. John Ford; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. James Dobbins; burglary.	9	The People vs. James W. Morgan and Timothy Devine; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Bernard Carroll; burglary.	10	The People vs. Louisa Freeman; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Edward Hines; felonious assault and battery.	11	The People vs. James Jerome; assault and battery.
5	The People vs. Henry Beck; grand larceny.	12	The People vs. John McCarthy and Michael Varley; felonious assault and battery.
6	The People vs. Richard Strang; grand larceny.		
7	The People vs. William A. Smith; grand larceny.		

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
48	Kemp vs. Spanton.	135	Fries vs. Rosengarden.
135	Morris et al. vs. Donovan.	136	Catherwood vs. Riley.
136	Heather vs. Hennessey et al.	137	Schumacker vs. Mitchell.
127	Tighe vs. Connolly.	138	Gill vs. Anderton.
128	Murray vs. Connolly.	139	Garrett vs. Baker.
129	Mead vs. Strasburg et al.	140	Gellibrand vs. Lawrence.
130	Sutton vs. Maynard et al.	141	Schaefer vs. Seitzer.
131	Gottschalk vs. Tasks.	142	Schaefer vs. Lichtenstadt.
132	Jackson vs. Rodgers.	143	Lander vs. Allen et al.
133	Durham vs. Boyle.	144	Neidlinger vs. Jones.
134	Kernan vs. Grogan.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Secor vs. Pirril; Lavenberg vs. Kretz; motions denied. In the latter case without costs and without prejudice.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 16.

By Judge Monell.

Clark vs. Ehninger; order granted declaring assignee in bankruptcy entitled to the property, and discontinuing the action and directing the receiver to account for the property before referee, and directing referee to compute their fees, &c., and ascertain their liability, if any.

By Judge Freedman.

Curtis vs. Street; motion granted.

Brennan vs. Dodge; motion granted and referee appointed.

O'Brien vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; motion for commission granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

IN ADMIRALTY.

William Muir et al. vs. The Brig Brisk, &c., and Alfred Morine.—This was a motion for the release of the brig *Brisk* upon bail. The action was instituted by the owners of the brig referred to, to displace the master of the vessel, the defendant. The Court, yesterday morning, directed the following decree:

"It is accordingly directed that the decree of this Court be executed, unless the defendant perfects his appeal, and procure the cause to be transmitted to the Circuit Court within two days from making of this order."

Judge Woodruff will be in attendance in this Court on Saturday, to announce his decisions in appeal cases argued before him in the May Term of the Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Assignees of Scrimshaw Pavement Company vs. Fries, Harris and Van Buren, Assignees of Hoyt Pavement Company.—The assignees of the Scrimshaw concrete pavement claim to have the prior patent, and that all the others are infringements of their rights. Acting in this belief they have hitherto given notice to all property holders that should they allow the Hoyt pavement to be laid down on their streets or sidewalks they should be held for damages. They now allege that the Hoyt pavement is an infringement on their patent, and ask for an injunction restraining the use of it.

The defendants are represented by District-Attorney Tracey and Mr. Law, of New-York. They filed an answer to the complaint yesterday, in which they not only deny that the Hoyt pavement is an infringement of the Scrimshaw patent, but they attack the validity of the Scrimshaw patent, because they allege the pavement in question had been used in this and other countries previously to the obtaining of the patent. They also assert that the invention was secured from England, and that Scrimshaw was not the inventor; and that he procured a patent under false pretences.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JUNE 16.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and a Jury.

ACTION TO RECOVER FOR COTTON—DELIVERY.

John N. Kein et al. vs. William V. Tupper et al.—In this case, which was for the recovery of the value of seventy bales of cotton, and the main facts of which have been already reported in the TIMES, was today brought to a close by a verdict for plaintiffs. On the part of plaintiffs it was contended during the trial that the sale was of 119 bales of specific cotton, bearing certain marks, seventy bales of which, they insisted, had been delivered. On the part of defendants it was claimed that the sale was a general one of 119 bales, with no other condition than that the cotton should conform to sample, and that no delivery had been made of any part of the amount.

Judge BARBOUR charged the Jury, that if the sale was of 119 bales generally, to conform to sample, and admitting a formal delivery of the seventy bales the plaintiffs could not enforce their contract without proving a tender of the additional forty-nine bales. If, however, the sale was of 119 bales of specific cotton, with certain distinguishing marks, and they found that the seventy bales had been delivered, the plaintiffs were not bound to tender a delivery of the remaining forty-nine bales included in the contract, if by the effects of the fire they were rendered unmarketable. He charged them, further, that if the weighing, sampling and re-storing of the seventy bales was done in pursuance of the order of defendants to that effect, it constituted *pro tanto* a delivery to them, and the jury would have a right to find in favor of plaintiffs for the value of the quantity delivered.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $6,816 43, which was the whole amount claimed, less the amount realized by the sale of some bales received in a damaged state. The Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

John H. Anthon for plaintiffs; Benedict & Benedict for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 16.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, June 16—P. M.

As some doubt is thrown over the probable action of the Senate on the Garfield Currency bill, (originally a Senate bill,) which passed the House yesterday, the discussion of its merits and probable effect is not so animated today as it was last evening. The prevailing belief is that the bill, if finally passed in its present shape, would prove a qualified expansion of the Currency. But as the Four ⅌ cent. Funding bill remains behind, and some Currency feature may possibly be attached to it before it leaves the House and before the Senate acts upon the Garfield bill, there is, very reasonably, some suspense of opinion as to the ultimate settlement of the question.

The Cuba question was definitely settled in the House this morning. The Administration is amply sustained, and the movement of Mr. BANKS and others to involve the Government in the recent irresponsible insurrection on the island is utterly defeated.

Now that the result is assured in Congress, it may not be improper or premature to allude to certain negotiations which, there is reason to believe, have been going on for some time past, whereby, if they should be consummated, the whole Cuba question will be settled for years to come, and the way opened to the incorporation of the island into the United States, with the mutual consent of all parties. These negotiations are believed to involve a Spanish Government Loan for $125,000,000 on the security of the revenues derived from Cuba, with the guarantee of the United States to the British capitalists who are prepared to take this Loan, that these revenues shall be faithfully applied in consideration that under certain terms and in certain contingencies, with the approval of the people of Cuba, our Government may assume the payment of the principal of the Loan, and annex the Island and its whole resources to the United States. We presume that preliminary to such final arrangement would be a decree of the Spanish Government abolishing the institution of Slavery in Cuba, with the consent of the people of the Island. It is not improbable that the British Government may be a party to the first negotiation, since London capital is expected to carry out the proposed Loan.

The Gold market was but indifferently supported today. The sales were at 113⅞ ⅌ 113¾ for a few hours in the forenoon, and then fell back to 113⅝ ⅌ cent. The feeling in the direction of a rise was much weakened in the afternoon by the dullness of Exchange on London at 109½ ⅌ cent., and the telegrams from Washington settling the Cuban agitation. The Bankers are generally ready to draw at 109½ ⅌ cent. less a brokerage, while there is a considerable sum of both English and French Exchange making against export orders for Grain and Flour.

The Public Funds were fairly steady as compared with last night's quotations. The offers to the Treasury today amounted to $5,202,650, of which $2,000,000 were accepted at the lowest figures, with the accumulated interest to be paid to the sellers in Gold as a separate transaction.

OFFERS OF 5-20S TO TREASURY—JUNE 16.

[illegible]

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S, JUNE 16.

[illegible]

There was a fair amount of business done today in the Railway market. Prices are generally firm, but speculation cannot be called decidedly buoyant. The crop news from the West is highly favorable to a large traffic over the Roads leading into and from the Lake ports this Summer and Fall, while the foreign advices favor good prices for Grain and Flour. In the Southern State Bonds the business in new Tennessees was not so large as yesterday, and the price was lower at the close. There was nothing important done in the Miscellaneous Shares. Western Telegraph continues to gradually advance, and there is more demand for some of the Express Shares.

After the late Boards Gold was lower, and the Public Funds a fraction weaker on the 5-20s. Exchange 109½ ⅌ cent. on a comparatively moderate business. The following general quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Customs Duties continue large for June. The receipts today were over half a million of dollars.

There was a rise in Lake Shore Stock to 100¼ ⅌ cent., and most of the other Railways had a firm look at the close.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	113⅞
American Gold Coin	113⅞	113
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	62⅝	61⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅞	100⅞
N.Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	95⅝	95⅞
Reading Railroad	108⅞	108⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	122⅜	121⅜
North-western Common	84⅜	84⅜
North-western Preferred	90⅝	91
Pacific Mail Company	44⅝	44⅝
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	83⅝
St. Paul Common	66⅝	66⅜
Lake Shore	99⅞	100⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅝	—
New-Jersey Central	109⅜	109⅜
Toledo and Wabash	66⅝	66⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, June 16.

General balance yesterday	$97,570,267 29
Gold receipts	702,263 20
Gold payments	1,039,448 85
Gold balance	76,612,611 61
Currency receipts	1,535,270 51
Currency payments	360,290 30
Currency balance	11,659,829 78
General balance	88,552,672 16
Customs	508,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98	98½
City 6s, New	100¼	101
Camden and Amboy	119¼	119½
Pennsylvania Central	115⅞	116⅛
Reading	108	108⅞
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	58
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	29⅝	29⅞
Northern Central	45⅞	46
Lehigh Navigation	35⅝	35¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅝	90

In our advertising columns will be found the recent annual report and balance sheet of the Bank of Montreal, a brief abstract of which we published a few days since. The exhibit in full is one of the strongest and most satisfactory annual showings ever made by this highly responsible and popular concern. It is especially interesting to the New-York Foreign Exchange market, where the Bills of the Bank rate among the highest London credits of the City.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, will pay the July Interest on the Bonds of the State of Alabama in New-York, and Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., London, will pay the Interest on the Sterling Loans of the same State.

The Treasurer of the State of California calls for the surrender of $182,000 of the Bonds of the State, which, under the terms of the original loan, become due and payable on such notice. They will be paid in Gold at the Treasurer's Office in Sacramento on presentation. If not presented the interest will cease on the first of December next. The numbers of the Bonds called in may be known at the Agency of the Bank of California, No. 35 Pine-street.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of June 15, says:

"Copious and general rains have fallen during the week over the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, thus removing all fears that existed regarding the growing crops, owing to the drought which had prevailed in many places, and changed the whole aspect of the case regarding the agricultural interests from that of doubt to that of the most promising character. The earth, having been heated by the sunny weather which prevailed in May, will now cause vegetation to progress with unusual rapidity, and the grass, oats, corn and other Spring crops, which have been checked in their growth by the dry, hot weather, will spring up now so rapidly that farmers will wonder why they had complained so much. There has been too much rain along the Atlantic coast, north of the Potomac, and now we hear of an excess of rain in Tennessee and Alabama, which interferes with the wheat harvest, now in progress in those States, which we may remark, by the way, is fully two weeks earlier than usual."

The institution for the savings of merchants' clerks has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, payable after July 18.

The East River Savings Institution has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable in July.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SAFE INVESTMENTS, OF SMALL OR large sums, can be made by purchase of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS—coupon or registered, $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations. Price 90 and accrued interest from May 1.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, (Free of Government tax.) FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY. Fifteen years to run from January, 1870, and convertible into stock at par. LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT, upon which, together with the road and all its property, these bonds are a first mortgage. EXEMPTED FROM TAXES upon its lands for fifteen years. 70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts. An air-line from St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago. These lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage, $4,000,000. PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. The Coupons are payable January and July. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map, can be obtained at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, Ala.—THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, IN New-York and London, on the bonds of the State of Alabama, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-houses of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, and CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 5 Lothbury, London. Financial agents in New-York and London for the State of Alabama. ARTHUR BINGHAM, State Treasurer.

A LIMITED QUANTITY OF THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Interest Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, free of Government tax, for sale at 90 and interest. These bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the Stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a Sinking Fund. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last have reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—44,000 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *Willemina*, for Konigsberg—1,170 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *H. L. Routh*, for Havre—46,067 bushels Wheat, 21 bbls. Copper, 5 bbls. Jewelery, Ashes, 200 cases Lobsters, 7 cases Congress Water, 8,080 gross extra Pipe Staves.

By the bark *Hoffnung*, for Cork and orders—2,320 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Five Brothers*, for Lisbon—5,000 Staves, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Josie Mildred*, for Marseilles—128,730 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Silentium*, for Elsinore—90,130 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Admiral*, for Bremen—4,674 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—234 hhds. Tobacco, 98 cases Tobacco, 10 bbls. Potashes, 27 boxes Clocks, [illegible] bbls. Shoe-pegs, 6,850 boxes Cheese, 7,386 bushels Wheat, 25 boxes Hoppers, 3 pkgs. Poles, 330 bbls. Rosin, 1 cask Rum.

ASHES—Have been moderately sought after at $6 50 ⅌ for Pots; $9 00 ⅌ 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly, but has been comparatively quiet; sales, 537 bags by the *North America*, 800 bags by the *Donati*, and 800 bags by the *Selene*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 55,585 bags, and at other distributing ports, 22,563 bags. Other kinds have been inactive at former rates. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 38,700 bags and 54,483 mats. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted a shade lower, on a pretty free offering and a comparatively limited inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,062 bales, for prompt delivery, including 1,186 bales to shippers, 325 bales to spinners, and 122 bales to speculators. Also, 2,000 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales Low Middling, for June, at 20½c.; 1,300 do. for July, at 19½c.@20c.; 200 do. for August, at 19½c.@19¾c.; 200 do. for September, at 19¾c. ⅌ lb., closing at about the inside prices for July and August.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been in very light supply and active request for export, partly for forward delivery, at an advance of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. The main inquiry has been for Extra State, of which about 3,500 bbls. have been sold at $5 25@$5 40, including about 6,000 bbls. for last half of June and first half of July delivery at $5 25; also, for City-made Extras, of which 2,500 bbls. have been taken for shipment at $6 75@$7 00 ⅌ bbl. In other descriptions, the dealings have been moderate at the improved figures. The aggregate of the reported sales was 24,250 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 05; inferior to good Extra State at $5 05@$5 25; good to very choice do. at $5 25@$5 75; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 85 ⅌ bbl., closing firmly. We quote:

[illegible]

GRAIN—A further marked advance has been noted in prices of Wheat, particularly of Spring and Amber Winter, which have been in quite moderate stock and very active demand, chiefly for shipment to France. [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at 75c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 10 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate demand at 80c.@$1 05, as extremes, for short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Has been quoted at 10c.@26c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ⅌ gallon, on a limited inquiry. Stock in first hands, 90 tcs. and 121 bbls.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand and held firmly. We quote within a range of from 12c.@25c. for crop of 1869 ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted steady, on a moderate trade. The receipts of Sole were 7,373 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at unchanged prices; sales 85 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 55c.@65c.; and 40 hhds. Barbadoes at 50c. ⅌ gallon. The stock in first hands, this morning, included 15,085 hhds. Cuba, 3,500 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,738 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@70c. Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@48c. New Crop English Islands, 38c.@58c. New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	22c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	27c.@28c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	28c.@30c.	27c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@48c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	38c.@58c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@85c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in moderate demand for prompt and forward delivery, on the basis of 14½c.@14¾c., chiefly at 14½c. ⅌ gallon; sales have been reported of equal to 2,300 bbls. at our quotations, including 1,500 bbls., deliverable first half of July, at 14¾c. ⅌ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, has been quiet and weak, having been generally quoted at 18½c. bid, and 18¾c.@19c. asked, ⅌ gallon. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer on a moderate call for Mess and a light inquiry for other kinds. [illegible]

RICE—Has been in light request at unsettled prices. Stock of Rangoon, 2,900 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite active at full and buoyant rates. [illegible]

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, June 1, 1870	87,212	90,632	355,305	1,323
Receipts since the 1st of June	30,279	30,746	52,337	627
Total	117,491	120,378	407,642	1,949
Sales since the 1st of June	18,332	8,554	8,541	604
Stock this day, June 16, 1870	98,280	111,824	398,101	1,345
Stock June 17, 1869	112,229	137,962	124,010	1,152
Stock June 16, 1868	62,242	55,631	32,015	239
Stock June 16, 1867	60,900	35,800	37,400	100

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 90,000 lbs. at 9½c.@9¾c. for inferior to choice; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c.; 32,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in quite moderate demand at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 05½ for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs. ⅌ gallon; receipts, 1,567 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather less activity in this line, owing, in part, to the increasing firmness of ship-owners, especially for Continental ports. [illegible]

NEW CROP BUTTER.

[illegible]

NEW CROP CHEESE.

[illegible]

OLD CROP CHEESE.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

Although the live stock market of One Hundredth-street was just as dull as possible on this forenoon, a feeling of general satisfaction was manifested by all the large dealers. [illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Prices same as our last quotations; sales small and prices dull.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
GRAND BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Artists: Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Messrs. Lefranc and Reyna; Chorus, Organ and Grand Orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Deland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
NOT GUILTY. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Walcot, Fawcett, Bradshaw, and Miss Virginia Buchanan and Mrs. Walcot.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE DANCING BARBER, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, &c. By Mrs. Oates and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 60 East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Abolitionists in London are urging the Government to insist on emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies....The rumored defection of the Marquis of BUTE from the Roman Catholic Church is doubted....The race for the Gold Cup at Ascot, yesterday, was won by Mr. J. G. HESSEY's b. g. *Sabinus*....The Prince NAPOLEON is said to be ill at Meudon. The Emperor is still suffering from gout....A London dispatch says breadstuffs of all kinds are advancing rapidly in France. A bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France, was introduced in the Chamber and referred to a Committee. The French Government has decided to remove the stamp duty on newspapers....The United States Consul-General in France entertained M. PREVOST PARADOL, the new Minister to Washington, at a dinner....The new law regarding marriage in Spain requires the opening of 9,000 registers of civic marriages. The message of President GRANT on the Cuban question, gives great satisfaction in Spain.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

On the 27th of April, a revolution broke out in Costa Rica, which resulted in the overthrow of the Jimminez Government, after a conflict in which five officers were killed and a number wounded. An abortive attempt at revolt was recently made in San Salvador, resulting in the exile of the leaders. Quiet prevailed in Honduras, after a recent revolution, which has proved satisfactory to all the provinces. Panama advices represent that the Darien Survey Expedition was expected to finish its work in June. The Secretary of the Supreme Court of New-Grenada has been convicted of forging Government bonds....The Bolivian Government has decided not to collect the six per cent. export duty on foreign money. Money was plentiful in Peru, and its reinforced fleet is regarded as the strongest among the South American Republics. The Austrian Envoy had completed a treaty of commerce with Peru, and taken his departure. Several houses were demolished by an earthquake, recently, in Iquique, Peru, and some lives lost.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a substitute for the bill providing for the transportation of European, Asiatic and Australian goods across the continent was reported from the Committee on Commerce. The substitute provides for transportation in bond across the continent and not to interior cities. A joint resolution pledging the faith of the Government to construct a breakwater and harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the proposed Cape Cod Canal was reported. A general bill authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned cannon to cities or municipalities who may ask for it, for monuments of soldiers, was passed. The House bill to establish a Department of Justice was passed. The Franking bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and a protracted debate ensued. A motion to postpone the subject till next session was defeated by 17 to 34. An amendment continuing the present provisions of the law regarding free transmissions of newspapers was adopted. An amendment depriving members of Congress and Postmasters of the privilege was offered. The Senate adjourned without voting on the amendment.

In the House, petitions asking for drawback on cotton goods exported to China after June, 1868; for a uniform rate of sixteen cents on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and for a break-water at Jefferson Harbor, Long Island Sound, were presented. A bill was reported to abolish the duty on all kinds of coal. The House at an early stage in the proceedings began to vote on the Cuban resolutions. The substitute offered by Mr. BINGHAM, on Wednesday, for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was adopted by a vote of 101 to 88. The Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill reported non-agreement with the Senate, and the House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment relating to the Navy Pension Fund. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take WOODS, the assailant of Mr. PORTER, to Richmond to testify in a murder trial, and then bring him back to await the action of the House. A bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the Utah Central Railway Company was passed. A bill was reported granting to the Western Pacific Railroad the island of Yerba Buena for a terminus. An amendment requiring the payment of $2,000,000 for the property was offered and rejected. The previous question was moved and seconded, but without finishing the subject the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The reasons for relieving Admiral POOR of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron are to be found in the law requiring squadrons to be commanded by officers in active service. The Admiral was placed on the retired list recently.

The Government has determined to comply with the request of RED CLOUD to be provided with horses to convey his party from the railroad to their home.

Col. GEORGE W. CARR, of Jackson County, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Indiana District, and MOSES J. DUNN, of Lawrence County, by those of the Sixth District.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors declare the election on the proposition to donate $1,000,000 to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to have gone in favor of the Company, and at the same time express the conviction that a great fraud has been perpetrated to effect that result.

The President has nominated AMOS T. AKERMAN, of Georgia, to be Attorney-General of the United States in place of Mr. HOAR, resigned.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Aid bill passed the Massachusetts Senate to engrossment on Wednesday by 22 to 14.

The schooner *Susan Ross*, of Brooklyn, was run down and sunk in a fog by the steamer *Cambridge*, off the Maine coast. The crew escaped in a small boat and were picked up by the *Cambridge*.

The bark *Philena*, from Hoboken for Portland, ran on a rock between Noman's Land and Greyhead, in a fog, off the Massachusetts coast, and sunk in six fathoms of water. The Captain and crew got off safe.

Three gentlemen, taken prisoners a few days ago on Cayo Cruse, Cuba, it is said, left Nassau in February last, and were supposed to have been killed by the crew of their vessel. Their whereabouts since is not definitely known, and it is supposed that they have been in communication with the rebel leaders.

Several disasters to vessels in the Pacific Ocean are reported by way of Bombay and London.

The Board of State Canvassers have declared the election of Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge, and Wm. F. Allen, Martin Grover, Rufus W. Peckham, Chas. A. Rapallo, Democrats, and Chas. J. Folger and Chas. Andrews, Republicans, Associate Justices. Church's majority is 87,912.

Gov. SEWARD left Auburn on Wednesday, on a visit to his son FREDERICK, at Montrose, N. Y., where he will remain a week. He is in excellent health.

The Maine State Temperance Executive Committee last night voted to postpone indefinitely the Convention called to meet at Auburn today, the action of the Republican State Convention being deemed satisfactory to the Temperance people.

The New-Hampshire Legislature yesterday elected NATHAN W. GOVE, of Concord, Secretary of State, and PETER SANBORN, of Concord, State Treasurer.

A train of cars broke through a bridge on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, between Royalston and Athol, Vt., yesterday, killing three persons and more or less severely injuring eighteen others. The locomotive and three cars were completely wrecked.

The City is vigorously contesting the right of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to take certain portions of Fourth-avenue, and other public streets up town, for the use of a new depot. The case was before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, when Mr. O'GORMAN, for the City, and Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, for the Company, spoke at considerable length. The argument will be resumed this morning by Judge PORTER in behalf of the City.

RED CLOUD yesterday had a public reception at the Cooper Institute, where a large crowd of people assembled to see him and his companions. RED CLOUD and RED DOG made speeches, and several white men followed in remarks on the Indian question. In the evening, the party left the City for the Western plains.

The President and Cuba.

The great Cuban debate is over, and what does it amount to? To nothing more than the old story of the mountain and the mouse. Gen. BANKS has managed to display a portion of his large and varied assortment of "wind-bags." Mr. FERNANDO WOOD has done his best to provide a model speech for the numerous gentlemen who are engaged to address their friends on the 4th of next month. Gen. LOGAN has made one of his celebrated "rub-a-dub" orations, very noisy and very much calculated to startle weak nerves; and Mr. RANDALL has called Gen. BUTLER dishonest. After all this labor, Mr. BINGHAM's mouse creeps into the world. The President is authorized to remonstrate against the "barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted"—the resolution not even stating on which side the barbarism has been displayed, so that the President might "remonstrate" with Gen. JORDAN's friends if he thought proper. And this is all. Mr. BANKS fulminated in his very best manner, and brought out all the war-like appliances which he constantly keeps ready for use. But his powder was damp and would not go off. Mr. BINGHAM and common sense have prevailed against unmeaning vapering and bluster.

The truth is that Gen. BANKS had nothing to propose. The resolutions which he reported to the House were only calculated to delude the friends of the Cuban insurgents into the belief that the United States Government was prepared to render them substantial assistance. Mr. BANKS can never resist the temptation to range himself on what he believes to be the popular side of a question, but in this matter he has only dared to go half way. He appears to wish to force the President into a position from which there would be no way of escape except by entering into a war with Spain. Well, then, why does not Gen. BANKS have the manliness to take the full responsibility of the course into which he is anxious to beguile the President? He knows very well that this Government cannot intervene in favor of the Cuban insurgents without involving the country in a war with Spain. Why not take the short road to his object at once? The Constitution confers upon Congress the right of declaring war. There is no need to vituperate the President in the matter, or to throw all the responsibility upon him. Let Mr. BANKS persuade Congress to make what he describes as the "wholesale butchery of the defenseless people of Cuba" a casus belli. We should think that rather a remarkable course, and one which would add a new feature or two to "international law;" but at least it would be straightforward. These attacks on the President and Mr. FISH are simply absurd. The President has no right to declare war against Spain, or to do anything which would cause Spain to declare war against the United States. Thus far he has simply performed his duty, and the people would never have forgiven him if he had been led astray by those who denounce him for not "making Cuba free."

We have not the slightest doubt that the President would be very glad to see the friends of liberty triumph everywhere; but he happens to be in a position of vast responsibility, and must act cautiously—an obligation which is not shared by the Woods and Logans of the House. They can cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war every day in the week, if they are in the humor, and no one will be either worse or better off. But suppose the President were to be everlastingly fuming and threatening, like another Bombastes Furioso, how would a sober-minded and decorous nation like it? A man in Congress may say anything he likes, but the President is expected to have a due regard for laws and for the public interest. If Mr. BANKS could by some miracle be President to-morrow, his martial ardor would almost certainly cool down, and he would be found in favor of not embroiling the country needlessly with foreign Powers. Responsibility invariably sobers men. Gen. GRANT is, however, quite right in wishing to modify his policy so as to gratify the reasonable desires of the people. A protest against Spanish cruelties in the Island of Cuba may possibly warn Spain that she must be very cautious how she carries on this war, and that, above all, she must not allow murderous hands to be laid on American citizens. The President will undoubtedly take all necessary steps in this direction, and, if his intention should render necessary a reconstruction of the Cabinet, no one can help it. In short, the President, we are convinced, will insure ample protection to our countrymen in Cuba, and everywhere else, but we trust he will not be hounded on by the wild cries of irresponsible men to an act which the people would afterward condemn with one voice.

The Last Appeal of Red Cloud.

Yesterday the races immediately interested in the solution of the "Indian problem" were brought face to face. It was an occasion which will long be remembered by those who were spectators of it—an occasion invested with a strange, memorable, and even pathetic interest. The descendants of the first occupants of our soil came from their wildernesses into the very heart of our greatest City. Men who have been used to solitude and a life of wild adventure and excitement, suddenly appeared upon the platform of Cooper Institute—a most inappropriate looking place—to implore simple justice on behalf of a vanishing race. A few years more, and the great Chiefs who yesterday were before the New-York public will also have melted away, like "snow upon the hill-side." Their attempts to tell their own story to the white man, instead of allowing it to pass through all sorts of corrupt and adverse channels, will hereafter rank conspicuously among the historical events connected with the Indian race.

No one who listened to RED CLOUD's remarkable speech yesterday can doubt that he is a man of very great talents. It is almost wonderful that he could make a speech at all under the circumstances. The hall—or huge cellar—was densely crowded, and the heat was almost intolerable. It was easy to fancy how the Indians must have sighed for a breath of fresh air from the prairies. It is always a trying thing for a man not given to much talking to be called upon to address an immense audience. It must have been doubly trying to RED CLOUD, for everything relating to civilization—except lying and cheating—is new to him. He has spent his life in fighting the battles of his people, and one day he is transplanted to Cooper Institute, and asked to put on a clean shirt, a new waistcoat, a high-crowned hat, and then make a speech. Among all the vicissitudes of his life this must be the most startling, and, perhaps, not the most agreeable.

Although the audience labored under the disadvantage of not knowing what RED CLOUD said, until his words were filtered through an interpreter—and no doubt greatly weakened in the process—still his earnest manner, his impassioned gestures, the eloquence of his hands, and the magnetism which he evidently exercises over an audience, produced a vast effect on the dense throng which listened to him yesterday. His speech was like a poem. When we consider that education and civilization have done nothing for him, except to teach him, in the words of the Psalmist, that "all men are liars"—and that he was placed yesterday in a situation which must have been most embarrassing, and possibly distressing to him, it is impossible to refrain from being much moved by his appeals. "You have children, and so have we. We want to rear our children well, and ask you to help us in doing so." It seems to us that this is not an unreasonable request, even though it does come from a "savage."

The solemnity of RED CLOUD's manner, an impressive way which he has of throwing both his arms upwards when referring to the "Great Spirit," and the intense pathos which he threw into his tones at many parts of his speech, thoroughly enlisted the sympathies of the audience in his favor. Everybody could understand the thrilling power which a speech from this man would carry with it when addressed to his own tribe, on a question in which they were all deeply interested. Less severe in his manner, but equally effective in another way, was RED DOG, the orator of the Sioux. He appears to be the wag of the tribe. RED CLOUD is a man of war, and looks like it; but RED DOG has a fine intellectual face, and a somewhat portly figure. He said: "When the Great Father first sent out men to our people, I was poor and thin; now I am large and stout and fat. It is because so many liars have been sent out there, and I have been stuffed full with their lies." Many persons on the platform were astonished to find that an "illiterate barbarian" could handle the weapon of sarcasm. The truth is that the Indians spoke far better than ninety-nine out of a hundred members of Congress, and as for their "action," it would have satisfied DEMOSTHENES himself.

And now what is to be the result of all this? People have stared at RED CLOUD in his "stove-pipe" hat—and a more monstrous incongruity in costume we admit we never beheld; they have flocked in thousands to hear him speak, and most of them admit that there is a great deal of truth in all that he says. Is he, then, to secure the redress he asks for? Of course there are bad Indians—we have even heard of bad white men for that matter. But as RED CLOUD truly said yesterday, the whole Indian race has to bear the punishment for the crimes committed by the Indians on the frontiers, who have been corrupted and demoralized by our whisky. All that RED CLOUD asks for on behalf of his people is this—have just men sent out to them as agents, and let them be protected on their reservations. They only beg that they may not be deceived, plundered, and betrayed. Is that so preposterous a demand that we ought not to comply with it? We have broken faith with the Indians on many occasions, and then declared that a war of extermination was the only thing to bring them to their senses. When the people yesterday, at the invitation of Dr. CROSBY, proclaimed their disapproval of this policy, and their opinion was translated to RED CLOUD, the chief rose with much emotion, shook hands with Dr. CROSBY, and bowed to the audience. He has, perhaps, not knowing our civilized ways, and consequently not being aware that our pledges sometimes mean nothing, overestimated the importance of the promises made to him yesterday. He is not aware that there are many men of the Spotted Tail order castward of the prairies. But still we cannot help hoping that this visit of the Indians will achieve some good. It ought at least to set people inquiring whether or not we have been guided by a sense of justice in our treatment of the Indians—and the more they inquire (especially if they go into certain army reports relating to Indian massacres) the more foundation they will discover for the belief that poor RED CLOUD's complaints and appeals have been provoked by long and bitter ill-usage. We have long been doing justice to the negro. Is it not almost time to see what we can do for the Indian?

Congress and the Currency—A Move Backward.

The Currency bill passed by the Senate in February provides for the withdrawal of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and an additional issue of forty-five millions of national bank notes to compensate for their cancellation. It assigns this new circulation to national banks to be organized in States and Territories having less than the proportion originally conceded to them; and authorizes the withdrawal of twenty millions from banks in States having more than their pro rata amount of circulation—the twenty millions thus obtained being used to enlarge the basis available for the new banks, which are to be required to hold gold and silver amounting to one-fourth of their circulation. The general effect of the Senate bill, therefore, is to leave the volume of currency undisturbed. It contemplates changes in the distribution of $65,000,000, and the process prescribed might possibly entail some temporary inconvenience upon the monetary centers of the East. But it avoids both of the alternative evils, and so displeases both the contractionists and the expansionists.

The House has not acted with equal wisdom. It has discussed and divided again and again with an apparent uncertainty of purpose which has sufficed to keep alive anxiety. It has threatened us alternately with expansion and contraction, and has shown a lamentable inability to appreciate the real dangers of either. For the time, the advocates of expansion have triumphed to the extent of fifty millions. The bill, as finally amended and adopted on Wednesday, makes the addition to the national bank circulation ninety-five instead of forty-five millions,—the latter sum being used, as by the Senate measure, to replace the three per cent. certificates. The amount of circulation to be taken from States having an excess over the proportions legally theirs is also increased to twenty-five millions.

The step taken by the House is a step in the wrong direction. It interposes a new obstacle to resumption at a time when events seemed to be quietly gravitating toward that desirable result. We have steadily resisted all proposals to hasten its realization by legislative means. The mischief produced by what seemed to be a moderate rate of contraction under Mr. MCCULLOCH's management of the Treasury was too widely and too seriously felt to render a renewal of the policy desirable. The industry and business interests of the country can better afford a brief continuance of inconvertibility, to which their transactions have been adapted, than the perpetual strain to which contraction in any form necessarily subjects them. To them the currency question is one of practice, not of theory. Doctrinaires may demonstrate that the currency now in circulation exceeds proportionally the amounts which serve the purposes of England and other European countries; they may prove by the book that, tried by this standard, we are tortured with the horrors of inflation, from which only a merciless squeezing process can finally extricate us. All this has been done many times. Still the fact remains that the country has accustomed itself to the present amount, and experiences from it, practically, no embarrassment. Besides, each succeeding year so multiplies the legitimate currency wants of the community, and the legitimate channels of circulation, that time alone may be relied upon to restore us to a condition of perfect financial soundness. Meanwhile let the amount of paper money remain as it is. This country is in many respects a law unto itself—its extent and the rapid development of its resources rendering inapplicable many analogies based upon the experience of communities whose circumstances are widely different.

But if we may not have contraction, it is quite certain that we cannot afford to recommence expansion. Undesirable as are all attempts to hasten the resumption of specie payments, they are not more averse from the popular judgment, nor more inimical to the general interest, than schemes tending to make resumption more difficult and remote. And expansion, however slight, is a hindrance to resumption. The additional fifty millions provided by Mr. GARFIELD's bill would be a very serious evil. Their issue would introduce uncertainty into everything. We have seen that the mere possibility of its enactment imparted a speculative element to the gold market; and disturbance and speculation there involve an unsettlement of values, with more or less embarrassment to all trade, and positive loss to all consumers. We shall be further off resumption—not nearer to it, as we ought to be.

There is this objection to expansion, too—by opening afresh the currency question in its worst form, it renders everything like fixedness of policy impossible. If the West and South can carry fifty millions inflation this year, what guarantee have we against further action of the same kind next year? Open the door once to satisfy local cries for more currency, and who knows when it will be finally closed? The quackery which proposes to stimulate prosperity by the enactment of Mr. GARFIELD's bill will not rest satisfied there. It is the knowledge of this fact which invests the expansion just sanctioned by the House with special significance. For it makes unattainable the consciousness of fixedness and security which is one of the financial desiderata of the day; it is the beginning of a policy of concession to an ignorant and reckless demand, and one fraught with peril to the solid enterprises and best business interests of the country. We can but hope that the firmness of the Senate will avert the threatened mischief.

Free Lager in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Senate has just accepted the report of the Committee of Conference, and made a change in the Prohibitory law of that State which may be of importance. The Committee had taken the ground, substantially, that no prohibitory law can prevent drinking in public places, but that it may be possible to check the worst forms of the indulgence. They have accordingly recommended that the more intoxicating drinks, such as brandy, rum, whisky, and wine, be forbidden, while the use of ale and lager-beer is permitted. The Senate has accepted the recommendation, and the House probably will favor it, so that this will form another of the innumerable experiments made in that State to enforce temperance by legislation. The purists will be indignant at it, and will prove just how many mugs of lager or Bass' pale ale will intoxicate an honest working man; they will argue logically that if the use of alcohol is wrong or injurious to the public weal in sour claret or weak Rhenish, it must be as much so in heady Scotch ale or strong Poughkeepsie beer, and if we forbid the one, we ought to forbid the other. They will urge triumphantly that human depravity will be sure to sell whisky in lager-glasses, or Jamaica rum in beer-mugs, and the law be thus evaded.

Still, though we would have included light wines among the permitted drinks, we think the Massachusetts legislators are right, even in the face of all these objections. We believe a similar concession would have saved our old Liquor law. Legislation is necessarily a series of compromises. It would, perhaps, be desirable to forbid all temptations being presented to weak men; it would be a good thing for the public if every citizen were compelled to be virtuous, and temperate, and industrious, and religious. But as legislation cannot bring about these results, it comes as near it as is possible by favoring the side of virtue in public arrangements, cutting off the more open and vicious temptations, and protecting each person in the discharge of his moral or religious duties. As it cannot enforce absolute abstinence, it aids temperance by hedging in the sale of intoxicating drinks. Yet it has always to dread the usual reaction against too strict legislation on personal habits. Not being able to prevent all intoxicating drinking, it allows the more mild and less injurious forms of it, and thus is able to control the more dangerous.

Theoretically, there may be no difference between lager and whisky drinking. Practically, in its effects on public morals, and the offenses against law, there is a vast difference; and this contrast the practical legislator must regard. He knows that a German beer-garden, or a lager-beer concert-room, or an ale-house, pure and simple, is not productive of one-tenth part of the criminal offenses and disturbances of the public peace which arise in whisky-shops. The authorities may, indeed, be deceived, and brandy be sold in a beer-garden; but if it be sold at tables with people sitting and families present, there is not a fractional part of the crimes which follow hasty drinking at bars. The Massachusetts legislators have done, on the whole, wisely in permitting "free lager."

The New Attorney-General.

The retirement of Judge HOAR from the Cabinet was, as we stated yesterday, determined upon some time ago, probably at the time he was nominated by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hon. AMOS T. AKERMAN, whose name has been sent to the Senate to succeed him, is a gentleman comparatively unknown in political circles at Washington or at the North. He is a native of New-Hampshire, and is about fifty years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1842, and shortly afterward removed to Georgia, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1850. He has since resided in Elbert County, in that State, and has achieved a leading position at the Southern Bar.

Originally he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, but subsequently became an active Republican. At the outbreak of the secession movement he was a strong Union man, but after a time reluctantly acquiesced in the rebellion. After the war closed, he was a zealous reconstructionist, and was a prominent member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, acting as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Subsequently he was appointed United States District-Attorney for that State by President GRANT, and we believe he has held that position till the present appointment. He has the reputation of being a sound lawyer, and a gentleman of culture and fine executive ability. Aside from any peculiar fitness he may have for the new position to which he has been called, his appointment is significant as a recognition of the claims of the reconstructed South to a representation in the Federal Cabinet—a recognition in which it would be well for the Senate to concur by a prompt confirmation of the appointment.

The Tariff as a Test Question.

In its zeal in behalf of revenue reform, the *Evening Post* inculcates a policy tending directly to the disruption of the Republican Party. It insists that in the Fall campaign free-trade shall everywhere be made the test question, and that the friends of revenue reform, who may also be Republicans, shall oppose any Republican candidate who may happen to be a protectionist.

"If in any district the Republican managers nominate a protectionist, and the Democrats a free-trader or revenue reformer, then we hold it to be the clear duty of Republicans who desire revenue reform to support the Democrat."

We trust that the advice of the *Post* will not be acted upon. It may commend itself to those who desire the destruction of the present party organizations, but it will not have the approval of any man who has faith in the mission of the Republican Party and in its capacity to grapple satisfactorily with the question of taxation.

If Republican revenue reformers are to vote only for candidates who entertain their views in regard to the tariff, what may Republican high-tariff men be asked to do in districts in which both candidates are anti-protectionists? On the theory of the *Evening Post*, they must abstain from voting, and the result will be that in these districts the Democrats will elect their candidates. We cannot understand how this proceeding would benefit the cause of good government, or even of revenue reform.

The revision of the fiscal system and the reduction and simplification of the tariff are objects which we hope to see accomplished. They are, however, more likely to be promoted by temperate and judicious action within the Republican Party than by offensive dogmatism among Republicans, or by an electoral alliance with the Democracy. The growth of correct ideas and a tolerant spirit in the Republican Party in Congress have been satisfactorily exemplified during the present session, and we rely more upon the gradual advance of these influences than upon any effort to force tariff reform as a party issue upon Republicans.

We submit to our contemporary that its counsel is calculated to alienate Republican votes from the cause it desires to serve. The tactics which it would have voters adopt would work admirably for the Democracy,—and to that result few Republicans will be found willing to contribute.

The State Canals.

We publish today the announcement of a public meeting to be held in Rochester July 15, issued by the Commercial Union of the State of New-York. The call invites all persons interested in the improvement of the canals and their trade to be present and take part in the meeting. No subject can be of greater importance to our State and City than that of facilitating the transportation of freight along our canals. The capacity of the canals must be increased either by enlarging them or by inaugurating a system of steam navigation. If we expect to retain the transportation of the products of the West, then we must provide accommodation sufficient to compete with the railroads in dispatch and security. Every dollar of freight attracted to our canals leaves its percentage of value among our people. There is room for an extensive system of canals in addition to our railroads. Every man, woman and child in this State is interested in the measures to be adopted at the Convention at Rochester to increase the carrying facilities of our canals.

A cable telegram announces that the newspaper stamp duty is at length to be abolished in France. This will enable four-page journals, which are the almost invariable rule in Paris, to be sold at two cents of our money, instead of three as heretofore. Such a change may probably have the effect of introducing the more moderate type of newspapers among the class who have hitherto been content with the highly-spiced declamations of the *Marseillaise* and the *Réveil*. Of course every section of the Press will participate in the benefits of the change; but with the possibility of wider circulation, it becomes easier for respectable journals to sustain the competition against the unscrupulous sensationism that has lifted the organs of ROCHEFORT and the HUGOS into notice.

If popularity is a good thing, and does not entail any of that "woe" alluded to in the Scriptures, Prince ARTHUR PATRICK has been the luckiest of the Queen's sons. He seems to have not only escaped the unpleasant gossip that has followed the two other Princes, his elder brothers, but to have won the kindly feeling of all the people of the Dominion, who, if they were about to set up for themselves to-morrow, and wanted a King very badly, would surely not stand so long hesitating and chaffering about the matter as the people of old Spain have done. The Prince has got his Knighthood of St. Michael and St. George from the sword of a Nova Scotia Baronet, and will, no doubt, bear the collar of the Order as a purely American distinction.

The Union Reform Party of South Carolina, embracing "citizens of all parties and colors," have entered upon their work with vigor and resolution. Their platform is comprehensive in its scope, decided in its tone and brief in its statement. The selection, yesterday, of Judge R. B. CARPENTER, a Republican and ex-officer of the Union army, as their candidate for Governor, and of Gen. M. C. BUTLER, a prominent Ex-Confederate, for Lieutenant-Governor, is sufficiently significant of their desire to lose sight of all party differences in securing an economical and capable government for the State.

A fortnight ago a French paper made the servant of M. PREVOST PARADOL say in reply to an inquiry as to his master's whereabouts, that he had departed in so profound a state of incognito that he did not know himself where he was going. The cable now announces, however, the entertainment given him by our Consul-General in Paris, and in another fortnight he will, doubtless, present his credentials as Minister for France at Washington. The choice of M. PARADOL is as graceful a tribute to French journalism as the appointment of Mr. MOTLEY to England was to American literature. It is, besides, a token of the policy of political amnesty pursued by the French Emperor, since M. PARADOL has hitherto been nothing if not Orleanist.

According to the last official report, the total funded debt of the City and County of New-York was less than $80,000,000. To the uninitiated this may seem a large amount, but when we consider the amount of property belonging to the City, which is holden for the payment of that debt, it seems very small, and we can readily understand why the Municipal credit stands so high. Without including the Central Park, or the Croton Water-works, the City property is said to exceed $200,000,000 in value, even upon a moderate estimate. An individual whose assets were thus proportioned to his liabilities would be thought to be in a very sound financial condition. By the new City charter our finances are to be simplified by the canceling of $18,000,000 of the City and County debt, now held by the Sinking Fund, and $2,000,000 of the five per cent. City bonds due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold. Perhaps it may not be so great a consolation to tax-payers as to the City creditors to know that the annual taxes levied and collected in New-York exceed the total indebtedness.

The great Pacific Railroad, bringing us into closer contact with Chinamen and their industries, has been reducing the price of teas for some time past, and it now seems likely to bring down the prices of our boots and shoes—two results which the general public will not be disposed to quarrel with. But there are some who do not like it; and among them are the Crispinites of Massachusetts, who, being protectionists on conviction, have seen with disgust over seventy little Chinese coming into the town of North Adams, to learn their trade and do contract work for Mr. CALVIN SAMPSON, of that place. As those Mongolians are a neat-handed race, it is likely they will become excellent artisans; and in respect of manners they will be more consistent members of the "gentle craft" than the native "soutors" who want to bully them. If those new-comers find good treatment at the East, they will probably open a way for a regular influx of Chinamen to those older settlements, and so bring another element of controversy into the great labor question.

The address of Secretary BELKNAP to the graduating class at West Point, on Wednesday last, of which we gave an epitome, showed that he is an intelligent and appreciative friend of the army. Young, energetic, impartial and enthusiastic in his soldierly instincts, Secretary BELKNAP is the right man in the right place. He appreciates by experience the claims of the volunteer and regular service to mutual respect. His assertion of the claims and services of the volunteer soldiers of the war ought to have, and we have no doubt will have, a salutary effect upon the minds of the young gentlemen who have just received their military credentials, and prevent that supercilious assumption of superiority to civilians which the cadet is too apt to carry away from West Point.

There comes from Germany a promise of relief from the extortionate demands of the ice companies. A certain FRANZ WINDHAUSEN, of Brunswick, has invented a new machine for freezing water without the aid of chemicals. The process takes place in a cylinder, "where the air is first powerfully condensed, then cooled by the admission of water, and finally expanded till its pressure is about equal to that of the atmosphere." By this means, it is asserted, the very astonishing result is obtained of lowering the temperature of the air to fifty degrees Celsius, (four degrees Fahrenheit,) so that when conducted in moderate quantities into a space through which water flows, "the water is almost immediately turned into ice, of which enormous blocks may be thus obtained if desired." The invention will also, it is said, be applicable to the cooling of large apartments, such as theaters, hospitals and churches.

The swiftness with which justice travels in the venerable State of New-Jersey has long since passed into proverb, to the terror of evil-doers. A fresh exemplification of it is found in the case of the notorious "TOMMY" HADDEN, whose terrible record is printed in another column. Notwithstanding the many lawless acts of this desperado, he has always commanded sufficient influence in this City to shield him from justice,—even in the case of an alleged murder. But a few days ago he fell into the hands of the New-Jersey Judges, who never think of asking what a a thief's politics are, and the result was the shortest possible journey to a trial, and a conviction and sentence, within a comparatively few hours. HADDEN's incarceration in Trenton will protect New-York for the coming ten years at least, and by that time our own Judges may all know how to do their duty.

The Maine Republicans—Their Platform of Principles.

In the Maine Republican State Convention at Augusta, on Wednesday, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the vast and varied natural resources of our State, and hold that it should be the constant effort of every department of the State Government, by a wise, uniform and far-seeing State policy, to develop those resources and bring them into active operation, and thus to furnish profitable employment for our industrious people and a home market for the produce of our farms, and to stay the tide of emigration from our State, and increase our wealth and population.

Resolved, That while we would maintain and preserve the sacredness of the public debt of the State and nation, and favor the gradual payment of the same according to the letter and spirit of the contract, we are also in favor of a reduction of the burdens of taxation, internal and external, so far as consistent with public credit and a wise regard to all the industrial interests of the country, and we are opposed to fostering one branch of industry at the expense of another, but hold that the burdens and the benefits should be equally distributed.

Resolved, That the shipping interests of the State and nation demand the care and protection of the Government and the adoption of such measures as shall relieve the owners and builders of vessels.

Resolved, That we renew our adhesion to the principle of prohibition and a vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws to that end.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, the nominee of this Convention, and that as additional evidence of the fidelity of the people of Maine to true Republican principles we propose to elect him by a triumphant majority.

The Massachusetts Modified Prohibitory Liquor Law.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 15.

The Senate and House have at last agreed on a bill modifying the present Prohibitory law. The bill exempts all malt liquors from the ban under which all intoxicating liquors except cider are now placed, and permits apothecaries to sell liquors of all kinds under license from the municipal authorities. Any town or city may, however, by vote ordain that malt liquors shall not be sold. This compromise measure was carried through the Senate by one majority, and through the House by a large but uncounted vote; and after passing through the form of enactment, it will go to the Governor for his signature. It is understood that further factious opposition to the bill will be abandoned, and thus one of the great subjects of the session is disposed of. The bill is probably wholly satisfactory to very few members of either branch, but opinions differed so widely that it is, on the whole, wonderful that any bill could have commanded a majority in both branches. A large majority of those who have been in favor of a greater or less modification of the present law have shown practical wisdom in agreeing to take what they could get when they had used every effort but had failed in obtaining what they desired.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Legislative Body—Ministerial Selection—Party Conversions—The International Council—The French Plebiscite—American Securities Abroad—The Wine Area.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 1, 1870.

The Corps Legislatif is enjoying a few days' recess. After the declaration of M. EMILE OLLIVIER that the Ministry gives itself the full term of the existence of this body—four years—to carry through the most important measures of its programme, there is no necessity for honorable Deputies to harass themselves and incur the risk of catching the smallpox in a stifling and infectious atmosphere by too close an attention to their duties. The facts brought out by M. JULES FAVRE's interpellation on the subject of the epidemic indicate that all the ties to their proof of self-devotion and, however the public may view the fact, all but the irreconcilables of the Chamber feel relieved by the admission of the Minister of Justice that with the success of the plebiscite all necessity for hard work during the present session has passed away. How the nation at large will like the prospect is another question. Suffice it to say that the members of the lower Chamber feel already like a parcel of emancipated schoolboys on the eve of a long holiday, and are making their preparations for an early adjournment.

SENATORIAL SALARIES.

The proposed reduction of the salary of future Senators to fifteen thousand francs does not seem to meet with very general favor. It is argued by some that as the Upper Chamber is being gradually assimilated to the English House of Lords, its members should only be chosen among those who have private fortune sufficient to support the dignity. M. DE GRANDPRE, on the other hand, contends that as the salaries of public functionaries in France are notoriously insufficient to enable them to save anything, the Government should not be deprived of a means of recompensing those who have served it faithfully. Of course, there are two sides to this argument. Unfortunately the dignity of Senator is but too frequently conferred for services of a doubtful character, and the men who, to use an English phrase, are pitchforked into that body, are not always persons whose antecedents or talents are calculated to shed lustre upon it, or to benefit the country. M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC takes a view of the proposed reform which, if held to be valid, will save the Commission to which the question is referred some trouble. He says that the article of the Senatus Consultum of December, 1852, by which the present annual dotation for life is accorded to the dignity of Senator, is expressly maintained by article 48 of the Constitution of the 21st of May, 1870. This would really seem to be the case, for the article in question declares that the dispositions of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, and those of the Senatus Consultums promulgated since that period, "which are not comprised in the present Constitution, and which are not abrogated by the preceding article, (49,) have the force of law." Now, the previously-cited disposition of article 21 of the Senatus Consultum of the 26th of December, 1852, is not comprised in the Constitution of the 21st of May, 1870; moreover, it is not abrogated by article 49. Therefore it has the force of law, and, what is more to the point, the force of a constitutional law, which means that the dotation of 30,000 francs attached to the dignity of Senator cannot be suppressed or modified by an ordinary law. If this view of the case should prove to be correct, the change can only be effected by another Senatus Consultum—an additional evidence, if any were necessary, of the difficulty of reconciling the system of Parliamentary government with the reservations made in favor of his authority by the chief of the State.

PARTY CONVERSIONS.

There is a rumor in circulation which, if true, would go to confirm the alleged total separation of the section of the Left which acts with M. PIGARD from that of the general body—a fact affirmed and contradicted so often that considerable doubt existed on the subject. The statement to which I refer is this, that the Constitutional Left is about to inscribe in its programme the declaration that the majority given by the plebiscite to the Empire cannot be contested without offering an offense to universal suffrage itself, and that consequently the Deputies of the Left are convinced either to accept the Constitution yesterday, or to take their seats, without a fraction or to offer their resignation to their constituents. I know not what foundation there may be for this statement, but every well wisher to the cause of rational liberty in France will join with me in the hope that it is true. Should it prove so, it will naturally lead to an irreparable schism in the ranks of the opposition, for the irreconcilables will never consent to such an alternative as it suggests.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The speech delivered by the Archbishop of Paris before the Council at Rome, on the 20th of May, has created a general feeling of satisfaction here, while in Rome it is said to have caused a corresponding feeling of dismay and apprehension. Let me reproduce a few passages of it to give you an idea of its importance.

> His Grace commenced by protesting energetically against the violent and irregular manoeuvres adopted on the question of infallibility, for which it had been found necessary to put aside all the work begun during the previous five months. He then attacked the scheme itself, and more especially the chapter relating to infallibility. He showed that the question had been badly started; that it was put in an equivocal form, and he called on the authors to explain themselves. There was no question made in it of the Bishops; the Popes whom we alluded to, and yet, said Mr. DUPANLOUP, the authors professed that they did not desire a separate infallibility. The word "personal" did not even suit them; they had so declared, in presence of these facts it became necessary for the Council to know what was expected of it. He called upon the authors of the scheme to explain themselves. The Bishops, the Catholic episcopacy, were they to be counted for nothing or for something in the definitions of faith? Here lay the question. The Archbishop then addressed himself to the inopportuneness of the introduction of the dogma, and as a man who knew his times and his country, he declared to the Fathers that this definition appeared to him full of perils and misfortunes.

The speech produced a profound impression, and on quitting the Council several of the Bishops, strong partisans of the infallibility doctrine, declared that after hearing it, it had become evident to them that the definition would cause more evil than good; that it was better to leave things as they were, and not run the risk of casting the Church into such an abyss."

THE FRENCH PLOT.

It would really seem that the Government has some intention of putting the alleged authors of the two last *complots* on trial. On Monday last, according to the *Droit*, the Chamber *Des Mises en Accusation*, of the High Court of Justice, held a sitting at which the Procureur-General GRANDPERRET and M. DUPRE LASALLE, Premier Avocat-General of the Imperial Court, were present. The latter official presented a report, the reading of which occupied three hours and a quarter, and deposited the requisitions of the Procureur-General relative to the seventy-three persons implicated in the plots of February and April last and in the acts connected with the latter. The Court adjourned to a proximate sitting the examination of the documents deposited with it, and it is expected that it will deliver its decision in regard to them early next week. In the meantime, the *Suppl* announces that about twenty of the persons charged with being implicated in these plots, including MM. PROTOT and ADOLPHE ROSTIN, have just been set at liberty. M. ROSTIN had been incarcerated nearly four months, and has yet to learn the nature of the evidence on which he was arrested. M. GROMIER, who is at present in the infirmary at Mazas, writes to one of the journals of this morning to say that it is evident that he has been kept in prison only because he was knocked down without cause on the 6th of February last. "The instruction of our apocryphal attempt," he adds, "is, it said, terminated, and the charges against me are so serious that M. LAGRANGE has not even deemed it useful to summon me before him during his revision of the procedure. And, finally, M. GRANDPERRET himself has charged against me in his official report on the public reading of a book of PYAT—a toast read at a banquet announced two months previously by all the Press, and published by the *Réforme*, which was not prosecuted for the fact. What consolation is to be seen in all that with the conspiracy of MM. GUERIN, VERDIER and their companions *OM* is so, the examining Magistrate are themselves unable to answer."

Without entering into the question of the seriousness of the plots which the Government has turned to such good account, I may be permitted to say as a foreigner that this practice of imprisoning men for months on serious charges which they are allowed no opportunity to refute, and then liberating them without even the satisfaction of a public trial, is neither consistent with the theory of constitutional government nor with the programme of the present Ministry on entering office. If the Empire is ever to establish its claim to the title of "liberal," which it has of late modestly assumed, it will have to repudiate such flagrant violations of individual rights. What difference is there between the old system of *lettres de cachet* and the mode of serving, which constrains an innocent man to prison for an indefinite period, and gives him no title to redress against a Magistrate or public functionary? I see from myself, except that in the one case there was no attempt to mask the arbitrary character of the proceeding; while on the other, the interests of liberty are hypocritically invoked to justify acts which cannot be legally or constitutionally defended.

THE FINE ARTS.

M. GINOUX has received an offer from the French Government for his "Niagara," which is attracting so much attention at the Salon. He says, however, that he can now afford to keep the picture, which he justly regards as one of the best, if not the very best, that he has painted. M. BRIDGMAN's remarkable picture, "A Circus in Brittany," also one of the great attractions of the exhibition this year, is to be engraved.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN EUROPE.

Our bonds have been growing into great favor with speculators of late. Some of the leading Paris banking houses have been investing heavily in them. All this looks as if they were impressed with a belief in the speedy conversion of our debt, derived probably from information from the other side.

A British Captain Runs Away with His Ship from San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 7.

The British ship *William Wilson*, Capt. MELBURN, was seized last Saturday by order of Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court, and placed in the care of a United States Deputy Marshal. A sailor had brought suit against the vessel for wages alleged to be due him, and on this the seizure was made. Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. A. C. TAYLOR, United States Deputy Marshal, armed with the order of the Court, and accompanied by Mr. STEPHEN S. BALK, also a Deputy Marshal, took a boat and went out to the *William Wilson*, which was lying in the stream. On going alongside they asked for a line, stating that they were United States Marshals, which was refused by the mate. The officers finally clambered on the vessel and read their warrant, and told the mate that by virtue of the order of the Court they seized the ship in the name of the United States. Mr. BALK was left in charge, and Mr. TAYLOR returned to the city to make his report of the seizure.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M. on Sunday morning, Capt. MILBURN came alongside in a Whitehall boat, accompanied by his wife and children. When he came aboard Mr. BALK read him the warrant and called his attention to the fact that he was a United States Marshal and had taken possession of the ship. The Captain replied that he did not care for the warrant, and that he would take the ship to sea in defiance of it. He said he knew he was violating the law, but he feared nothing for our laws, and for the Marshal to help himself if he could. Mr. BALK paid no attention to these threats, as the ship was at anchor and no effort was made to weigh anchor and set sail.

The steam-tug Lookout approached the vessel between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M. Mr. BALK attempted to make a signal to those on the tug, when he was set upon by the crew and violently thrown upon the deck. He then went upon the quarterdeck and called out to those on the tug, and waved his handkerchief to attract their attention. The crew were then weighing anchor, and the Marshal determined to call the mate to his aid. The mate, accompanied by several of the crew, again assaulted Mr. BALK, and attempted to take the handkerchief he was from. He held to it, and it was torn in five. He waved the fragment returned and called loudly for help. The mate now came up and dealt him a powerful blow in the face, and the crew kicked and beat him in a brutal manner, blacking one of his eyes and kicking one of his legs which caused quite a sprain of his jaw. He was also severely bruised on the body and limbs. Rullman now seized the Marshal and drove him to the deck, a distance of about seven feet, where he was held down by the mate and another man, while the ship was hauled over off the tug.

Marshal BALK says there was a special officer on board, but as near as the sailors could be made out, he was on the stern of the Whitehall boat, which brought the Captain and his family on board, asked the Captain for their pay, as they wanted to go ashore. He told them to wait, as he had business for them. This was before the tug came up.

Marshal BALK was taken out nearly to the Farallones, and then placed in the Whitehall boat and sent back to the tug. As soon as he got on board the tug he ordered a line to the Whitehall boat fell back to the stern in tow. He stated his case to the captain of the lookout and asked him if he did not hear his calls and see his signals. The captain said that he did not, but that he saw the trouble on board. He thought nothing of this as such difficulties frequently occur between the officers and crews while weighing anchor. The tug arrived at the city about 10½ o'clock Sunday morning, and Mr. BALK asked that he be allowed to communicate with the men in the Whitehall boat, as he was confident they were in the plot. This request was not granted, and when opposite North Beach the Whitehall boat not been and went ashore.

As soon as he landed, Marshal BALK reported to the proper officer, and then went to his office. He has been confined to his room ever since from the effects of the outrage upon him. The above facts were given us by Mr. BALK himself, and he is confined to the house by the injuries received in the encounter.

Last evening the revenue-cutter *Lincoln* shipped out of the harbor very slyly, and it is supposed that she has gone in pursuit of the *William Wilson*.

Excursion of the Seventh Regiment Veterans—A Pleasant Time at Long Branch.

Agreeably to previous arrangements the veteran members of the Seventh Regiment proceeded upon their first annual excursion yesterday, the objective point being Long Branch, and the entire affair a success. The veterans assembled at 9 A. M., at the armory of their regiment, and soon after took up the line of march for the boat *Josie Hoyt*, lying at the foot of Warren-street. There were fully 400 gentlemen in the moving battalion, and they were warmly received by the spectators in Broadway. When the excursionists arrived at the dock, they found fully 100 of their brethren awaiting them, thus swelling the number of the excursionists. Fur's splendid band, consisting of fifty-six pieces, headed by Drum-Major JOHN SMITH, was engaged, and afforded somedelightful music on the down trip, which was a most agreeable one, the members, despite their supposed age, enjoying a very pleasant time. The train at Port Monmouth was an exceedingly cumbrous one, owing to the increased number of the passengers, and it was not until about the "wee" found themselves at the Continental Hotel on the "beach at Long Branch."

The Committee of Arrangements had decided that a series of photographs should be taken of the party prior to a clambake, and that a good dinner should terminate the day's pleasure. The photographs were taken in due time by FREDRICKS, but the hotel proprietor saw fit to compress his culinary arrangements into a fish dinner, of the most meagre description, thereby annoying the Committee, and the veterans especially, as it was understood that the special arrangements had been on the most liberal scale.

As soon as the bill of fare was exhausted an abundance of wine was placed in circulation, and speeches were made by Gen. LAFAYETTE COL. VERMILYE, Col. Jackson Shaler, Col. Lounsbery, Gen. Viele, Capt. Shumway, Col. Olmsted and others, who are prominent in the organization. The tone of these addresses were full of love for the Seventh and its great record in the past, and the words of the speakers caused great enthusiasm.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent by the members in individual enjoyment, the band assembling its full quota to the amusements of the hour. The regular 7 o'clock train carried the veterans away from the Branch, and they arrived in the City at 10 P. M. Owing to a misunderstanding, the special boat engaged was not at hand, and the party landed at Warren-street, instead of Barclay-third-street, so that they were not received by the Ninth Regiment, as was intended.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

The audience assembled in the Coliseum during the afternoon concert was quite large. The programme, which was of a classical order, was arranged as follows:

PART I.

Fifth Symphony (the entire work).....Beethoven
Aria, "Il Mio Tesoro".....Mozart
Signor F. Brignoli.
Chorus, "Hallelujah".....Handel
Finale, "Aida".....Verdi
Gilmore's Band.

PART II.

Overture, "Fidelio".....Beethoven
Song, "With Verdure Clad" (Creation).....Haydn
Mme. Anna Bishop.
Chorus, duett, "Trovatore".....Verdi
Romanza, "M'Appari," (Martha).....Flotow
Signor F. Brignoli.
Grand March, "Coronation," (Prophet).....Meyerbeer
Soldiers' Chorus, (Faust).....Gounod

The special success of the day was won by Signor BRIGNOLI, whose aria, "Il Mio Tesoro," showed the flexibility of the artist's rare sweet voice, and whose suave rendering of "M'Appari, tutti Amor," reminded one of early triumphs, to which the unimpaired beauty of his tones still entitle him. Mme. ANNA BISHOP's phenomenon culture was naturally distinguishable in all her performances. The "Soldiers' Chorus," though given with precision and force, did not produce the full effect looked for.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The programme was more varied and more interesting than that offered during the day. It embraced the selections subjoined:

PART I.

Excerpts from "Elijah".....Mendelssohn
Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Nettie Stoning, Messrs. Castle and Whitney.

PART II.

Overture, "Jubilee".....Theodore Berthold
"Ed ho Bright Seraphim".....Handel
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
With Trumpet Obligato, by Mr. A. M. Arbuckle.
Grand Selection, "Martha".....Flotow
Song, "La Donna e Mobile".....Verdi
Signor Filippi.
Overture, "Der Freischutz".....Weber
"Erin Galop".....Marchetti

The idea that suggested a partial rendering of the oratorio was a thoroughly good one. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sang superbly, and was most efficiently seconded by her associate artists, Mr. CASTLE being heard for the first time during the Festival. In the aria "Let the Bright Seraphim," Mme. ROSA surpassed herself, Mr. ARBUCKLE's accompaniment being admirably rendered in point of truthfulness of intonation and vigor and purity of sound. Signor FILIPPI's execution of "La Donna e Mobile" denoted the experience of a tried artist. The dashing "Erin Galop," with the orchestra spurred on by the magnetism of the baton of the composer, Mr. MAX MARETZEK, brought the concert to a brilliant close. Today and to-night there will be concerts, bringing in the services of almost all the singers. The quintet of "Hernani" will, this afternoon, be given for the first time, Signor ADOLPH RANDOLFI personating *Carlo Quinto*. After the ceremonies at the Coliseum were ended, last evening, we have to add, GILMORE's full band serenaded Mme. ROSA at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Queens County Horticultural Fair—List of Premiums Awarded.

The fourth Horticultural Fair and show of vegetables, strawberries, hot-house grapes, flowers, &c., of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held, yesterday, at their grounds at Mineola, L. I.

Fully 1,500 people were present, most of them, we presume, (to judge from the crowded state of the Long Island Railroad cars,) from New-York and Brooklyn. The exhibition, contrary to all expectations, was not as extensive as it might have been, but, nevertheless, a finer collection of specimens we have never seen. In themselves they speak volumes of the industry, skill and perseverance that have always characterized the Long Island farmer.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded:

CLASS 1—VEGETABLES.

Best collection of vegetables, raised by the exhibitor, not less than twenty varieties; price, $5; awarded to John Brown, of Great Neck.
Best three Cauliflowers; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best three bunches of Rhubarb; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best three bunches of Asparagus; price, $2; awarded to Benj. C. Underhill, Oyster Bay.
Best half peck peas (in pods); price, $2; awarded to B. R. Titus, Glen Cove.
Best variety of Cabbages; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best dish of Cucumbers; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best collection of Lettuce; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best collection of Radishes; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best display of Potatoes; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Second best; price, $1; awarded to Mrs. R. G. Ackerman, Glen Cove.
Best variety of Spinach; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best variety Beets; price, $2; awarded to C. S. Lewis, Locust Valley.
Best variety of Onions; price, $4; awarded to C. S. Lewis, Locust Valley.

CLASS 2—FRUIT.

Best six varieties of Strawberries, one pint each; price, $2; awarded to C. P. Seaman, Hicksville.
Best quart of "Agriculturist" Berries; price, $2; awarded to J. W. Underhill, Oyster Bay.
Second best "Agriculturist" Berries; price, $1; awarded to C. P. Seaman, Hicksville.
Best quart of "General Scott;" price, $2; awarded to Wm. A. Burgess, Glen Cove.
Best quart of "General Downing;" price, $2; awarded to Wm. A. Burgess, Glen Cove.
Best six varieties; price, $3; awarded to Allen H. Bogart, Roslyn.
Best three Seedlings; price, $2; awarded to Wm. A. Burgess, Glen Cove.
Best three Seedlings; price, $2; awarded to Wm. A. Burgess, Glen Cove.
Best quart of Gooseberries; price, $2; awarded to Benjamin Hunt.
Best quart of Currants; price, $2; awarded to William B. Titus, Mineola.
Best Hot-house Lemons; price, $2; awarded to Emeline Gildersleeve, Hempstead.

CLASS 3—FLOWERS.

Special premium by John A. King, Esq., Great Neck, for Best Floral Design; price, $10; awarded to Jackson Vernon, Glen Cove.
Best Floral Design, evincing originality and taste; price, $5; awarded to Messrs. Allen & Co., of Greenpoint Village.
Best variety of Cut Flowers; price, $5; awarded to Lewis Hicks, of Glen.
Second best variety of Cut Flowers; price, $3; awarded to Wm. A. Burgess.
Best collection of Roses; price, $2; awarded to W. A. Burgess.
Best Floral Basket; price, $5; awarded to Allen & Co., Greenpoint Village.
Second best Floral Basket; price, $3; awarded to Richard Valentine, Mineola.
Best pair Parlor Bouquets; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Best pair Hand Bouquets; price, $2; awarded to John Brown.
Second best pair Hand Bouquets; price, $1; awarded to T. W. Albertson, Mineola.
Best collection Pansies; price, $2; awarded to Isaac Hicks & Son.
Best collection of Pionies; price, $2; awarded to Allen & Co., Greenpoint Village.
Best four Fuchsias, (in pots); price, $2; awarded to Mrs. F. Titus, Mineola.
Best four Geraniums, (in pots); price, $2; awarded to Lewis Hicks, Glen Cove.
Best collection of hot-house plants, not less than twelve; price, $10; awarded to Richard Valentine, Mineola.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Two beautiful new Seedling plants were exhibited by Messrs. Allen & Co., of Queens Village, viz., "Orpheus Americanus" and "Lilium Auratum," which they recommended as a valuable addition to our nursery.

Wm. A. Burgess also exhibited some very fine Sweet Williams; also a vase of roses, containing his beautiful seedling rose, resembling the "Great Jet Rotteiller;" also "Marechal Niel" and the "Victoria."

Mr. Thomas Clapham, Roslyn, exhibited three very fine Fuchsias, (in pots.) There not being the requisite number, the judges could not award the premium. Mr. Clapham also exhibited a fine collection of tea-rose and two cotton plants, from the same exhibitor.

Mr. C. S. Lewis exhibited a fine tobacco plant.

The Stevens Will Case.

The suit of Mrs. MARTHA B. STEVENS, widow of EDWIN A. STEVENS, against the executors of the estate of her husband, in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, has been indefinitely postponed. The suit is brought to have the Court determine whether the charitable bequests, especially the gift of the Stevens Battery to the State of New-Jersey, is valid. The amount involved is over $2,000,000. The case was set down for argument before the Chancellor, in Chancery, at Jersey City, yesterday, but the failure of the Legislature of Congress to concur with the Senate in granting permission to the State of New-Jersey to receive the gift, necessitated a further postponement, until such time as the House of Representatives shall take action upon the Senate resolution.

Juvenile Beethovenites.

A Juvenile Beethoven Festival was given by the children of the Tenth Ward Schools Nos. 20, 28 and 7, at Steinway Hall, last evening. The Hall was crowded with the friends of the pupils, while the enlarged stage showed a confused mass of white dresses, curls, pantaloons, &c. The songs were well rendered, the children being evidently well trained and disciplined. Messrs. S. P. WARREN, BECKER and EDWARD HOFFMAN assisted effectively. Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW acted as the conductor, and Mr. HARRISON made a short address at the close of the First Part.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to facilitate the transportation of European, Asiatic and Australian merchandise to interior cities of the United States and across the continent. Mr. CORBETT made a statement in correction of the newspaper report of the amendments of the Committee on Commerce to the bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Australia. He stated that the amount of subsidy had been reduced from $600,000 to $300,000, and was to be on the condition that the Australian colonies give a similar amount. The substitute provides only for transportation of goods in bond across the continent, and not to interior cities as provided in the original bill.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution pledging the faith of the Government to construct a suitable breakwater and harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the proposed Cape Cod Ship Canal, to be ready for use on its completion, provided that the entire expense of the Government for such break-water and harbor of refuge shall not exceed $2,000,000, and that the said ship canal shall be forever free to the vessels and property of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the bill to repeal the act of March 17, 1869, declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

OFFENDED DIGNITY.

Mr. DRAKE, a member of the Committee of Conference appointed on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, stated that the House of Representatives, after being informed of the appointment of new managers on the part of the Senate, had, contrary to all parliamentary courtesy, reappointed their original managers. The gentlemen thus named did not feel disposed to submit to what they considered an indignity put upon the Senate by the House, and therefore asked to be excused from further service. The Committee were excused, and Messrs. MORRILL of Maine, NYE and STOCKTON substituted in their places.

OLD ORDNANCE FOR MONUMENTS.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill granting condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill was made general to serve a large number of similar grants, by authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron or cannon for soldiers' monuments when not detrimental to the public service. The amended bill then passed.

BILLS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to authorize the entrance of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into the City of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. VICKERS presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Baltimore for an appropriation to deepen the Patapsco River and improve the channel of Chesapeake Bay. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the House bill to establish a Department of Justice. Passed.

The bill creates a new department, with the Attorney-General at the head, assisted by a Solicitor-General and assistants. It provides for the transfer to the Solicitors of the Treasury and Internal Revenue and the Naval Solicitor, their assistants and employes, and the Examiner of Claims in the State Department, the object being to facilitate the transaction of business pertaining to the bureaus.

THE FRANKING BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Franking bill again came up as the regular unfinished business.

Mr. TRUMBULL addressed the Senate in explanation of his views, claiming that the people were entitled to the privilege of communicating with their representatives free of cost, and that liberal allowances of postage stamps would not effect any saving to the Government.

Mr. MILLER believed that a stamped-envelope system would remedy the alleged abuses by affording outside parties less opportunity to commit frauds by the forging of franks and otherwise.

Mr. STEWART said it was admitted on all hands the bill ought not to pass without a substitute for the present system of franking, and in the brief period of the session yet remaining Congress would not have an opportunity to pass the necessary supplemental legislation. He advocated the postponement of the measure until next session, to give members an opportunity of consulting their constituents upon it. The passage of the bill had been urged by some Senators as a means of punishing the House for the hasty and ill-considered manner in which it sent the bill to the Senate. He regarded such considerations as mere child's play.

Mr. HOWE advocated the passage of the bill without delay or amendment, remarking that he had been in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege for six years. He replied at length to the arguments against the bill, doubting the sincerity of the argument that the privilege was necessary to enable members to disseminate intelligence, inasmuch as Congress was not a convention of school-masters.

Mr. NYE moved to lay the bill on the table, but withdrew the motion to recommit the bill to the Postal Committee, with instructions to report a bill securing the Post-office from frauds and abuses, providing for a substitute or a reasonable exercise of the franking privilege by persons now entitled to it, and to inquire whether the privilege can be curtailed and the postage reduced without detriment to the public service.

Mr. STOCKTON believed the repeal of the franking privilege to have been demanded by the people in their petitions, and that the people were nauseated with stuff called political argument sent out from Washington. He thought Congress would find they were in earnest in their demand for a repeal. His inference was that the Senate was disposed not to vote upon the bill, but to worry it as a dog would worry a cat, that it might die in agonies.

Mr. BAYARD criticised the efforts of the Postmaster-General in agitating the repeal by means of circulars and petitions as a cheap and spurious trick for popularity. He hoped such action would be disapproved by Congress, and that no officer of the Cabinet who undertook to coerce Congress would be answered as he deserved.

At 4:40 o'clock the Senate voted upon Mr. STEWART's motion to postpone the subject till next session, and it was rejected—Yeas 11, nays 34.

Mr. DRAKE's amendment continuing the present provisions of the law relative to the free transmission of newspapers was adopted—Yeas 36, nays 17.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered his amendment continuing the franking privilege to persons upon whom it was especially conferred by law, to the Executive, Department, Senate and House of Representatives, remarking that his object was to take away the franking privilege from all members of Congress and from Postmasters.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would move a substitute for the entire bill.

Without a vote upon the pending amendments the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—Of merchants of New-York and Boston for drawback on cotton goods exported to China after June, 1870. Commissioner of Revenue to report the amount of their exportation under a drawback of 3½ cents per pound.

By Mr. CLARK—Of citizens of New-York for a uniform rate of 16 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff.

By Mr. REVES—Of Marine Insurance Companies for a breakwater off the entrance to Fort Schuyler Harbor, Long Island Sound.

FREE COAL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to abolish the duty on coal, to put it on the free list in this form: "Coal, bituminous and of every other kind."

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Cuban resolutions, the first vote being on Mr. LOGAN's amendment to construe the Neutrality bill so as to give to both contending parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States, consistent with the law of nations, that have been or may be conceded to the Government of Spain. Rejected—yeas 77, nays 101.

The next vote was on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. BURCHARD, and on the vote, by yeas and nays, it was declared that the whole subject be laid on the table. Rejected—ayes 74.

Mr. BINGHAM's substitute for the resolutions reported by the minority of the Committee was agreed to—106 to 17.

The next question was on substituting Mr. BINGHAM's substitute for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee. On a count by the Speaker there were 10 ayes and 60 nays. The yeas and nays were called for. The substitute was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Arnot, Armstrong, Asper, Averill, Barber, Barry, Beck, Bergen, Bingham, Bowen, Boyd, Bromberg, Brooks, Buffington, Burchard, Burdett, Burleigh, Cake, Campbell, Cullom, Cake, Cornell, Cornell, Cornell

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Only one sale was effected at the Exchange salesroom yesterday, and that the following: ADRIAN H. MULLER, of the firm of MULLER, WILKINS & Co., sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of SAMUEL WOOD, Esq., referee, the five-story brick house at the north-west corner of Nassau and Ann streets. The building comprises No. 107 Nassau-street and Nos. 25 and 27 Ann-street. The lot measures 34.9 feet on Nassau-street, 70.7 feet on Ann-street, 44.1 feet in the rear of Nassau-street, and 70 feet on the north line. On the house there is a ten years' lease at $9,000 a year, expiring May 1, 1875. The terms were 60 ⅌ cent. of the purchase-money to remain on bond and mortgage three or five years. Mr. H. L. KIPP bought the property for $75,250.

The sale of the first subdivision of Grand-park property, located at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, which took place yesterday, was one of the most remarkable sales of the season. The attendance was extremely large, seven car loads of people going out from the City, while nearly every one in the immediate vicinity seemed to make the day a general holiday. There were probably 2,000 persons on the ground. Only one hundred lots were disposed of and the lowest-priced piece of ground sold, brought $500. The aggregate of sales for the day will exceed the large amount of $115,000, the lots averaging over $1,100 apiece. Although the property is beautifully located and considerable money has already been laid out to good advantage, still the success of the sale and the eager desire manifested to gain possession of the lots by those present, was a surprise to all, and to no one more so than to Mr. ANDREW WILSON, JR., the manager of the enterprise, who expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the result. The houses sold are new, having been erected to add to the general attractiveness of the landscape. The entire proceeds of two of the lots sold, amounting to $1,500 and $1,000 in order, were given to the Episcopal and Methodist Churches of Mamaroneck. The whole affair was a grand success, and those interested may well feel satisfied with the transactions effected. A more particular reference to this sale will be made to-morrow, the details of which will be found in full below.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Adrian H. Muller.

5-story brick building, n. w. corner Nassau and Ann sts., lot 34.9 (44.1)x70.7 (70) $75,250

GRAND PARK—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By S. Denges & Co.

1 lot w. s. Boston Post road, 51x207 .... $2,000
1 lot adjoining, w. s. Boston Post road, about same size 1,600
Two-story frame house and 2 lots adjoining, same road, each about same size, sold together 9,500
1 lot adjoining, same road, about same size 2,350
1 lot adjoining, n. w. corner Boston Post-road and Grand-av., 52x204x55.8x204.5 2,350
1 lot n. s. Grand-av., 85.6x109.9 1,000
1 lot n. e. corner Grand-av. and The Terrace, 86.6x115.5 1,250
1 lot w. s. The Terrace, near Grand-av., 87.9x171 800
1 lot adjoining, w. s. The Terrace, about same size 800
2 lots adjoining, same street, about same size, $1,200 each 2,400
2 lots adjoining, same street, about same size, $1,150 each 2,300
1 lot n. w. corner Livingston and Grand avs., 95x241x85x239.5 3,300
1 lot adjoining, w. s. Livingston-av., 50x240 2,550
House and lot adjoining, w. s. Livingston-av., lot about same size 7,600
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 2,500
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 2,250
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 2,300
House and lot, same avenue, lot about same size 5,750
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 33.1x244.3x30.4x239 2,400
1 lot adjoining, s. w. corner Livingston and Rushmore avs., 50x230x50x226 2,150
1 lot n. s. Grand-av., corner Highland Drive, 80x134.8 1,000
1 lot adjoining, same side, n. e. corner Prospect-av., 75.5x103.5 1,300
1 lot e. s. Prospect-av., 50x151.5 850
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x134 800
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x138 625
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x138.5 525
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x142.8 600
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x142.4 600
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x143.4x27.3x146.7 550
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x146.7x27.3x153 575
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, s. e. corner Rushmore-av., 50x153x27.3x157.8 600
1 lot s. e. corner Prospect and Rushmore avs., 50x148x26.8x164 1,000
1 lot adjoining, w. s. Prospect-av., 50x140.2x26.6x148 775
3 lots adjoining, same avenue, each 50x140, $700 each 1,700
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 650
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 550
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 700
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 500
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 500
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 500
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, n. w. corner Grand-av., 61.6x136x39.3x132 1,325
1 lot n. s. Grand-av., near Prospect-av., 61x170.2 700
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, n. e. corner Palmer-av., 75x130 1,150
1 lot e. s. Palmer-av., near Grand-av., 50x187.5 550
House and lot adjoining, same avenue, lot 64.8x139 6,750
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50.4x140 575
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 610
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, about same size 575
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 60x143.8 560
House and lot adjoining, same avenue, lot 74.1x145.1 6,000
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x146.1x31.4x152.4 600
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, s. e. corner Rushmore-av., 50x152.4x31.4x164 1,050
1 lot n. w. corner Grand and Palmer avs., 52.5x198x50x208 1,300
1 lot adjoining, n. s. Grand-av., 50x178x50x186 725
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, 50x160x50x170 800
3 lots adjoining, same avenue, including lot n. e. corner Stanley-av. plot, 143x138x150x165, $500 each 1,500
1 lot w. s. Palmer-av., near Grand-av., 50x161 600
1 lot adjoining same avenue, about same size 600
1 lot adjoining same avenue, about same size 700
1 lot adjoining same avenue, about same size 725
1 lot adjoining same avenue, about same size 575
2 lots adjoining same avenue, about same size, $600 each 1,200
1 lot adjoining same avenue, 50x151x78x165 775
1 lot adjoining same avenue, s. e. corner Rushmore-av., 50x158x78x177 1,050
2 lots e. s. of Stanley-av., near Grand-av., 50x160, $500 each 1,000
2 lots adjoining, same avenue, same size, $700 each 1,400
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, same size 800
3 lots adjoining, same avenue, same size, $600 each 1,800
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, same size 600
1 lot adjoining, same avenue, same size 500
2 lots adjoining, same avenue, same size, s. e. corner Rushmore-av., $750 each 1,500
2 lots s. w. corner Stanley and Rushmore avs., each 50x100, $550 each 1,100
1 lot adjoining, n. s. Stanley-av., 50x100 500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Pearl-st., e. s., 95.10 ft. s. of Chatham-st., 25x131.4 .... $25,000
Pearl-st., w. s., No. 406, 24.9x118.5 20,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 20,500
3d-st., s. s., No. 369, 22.7x106, q. c. 4,750
11th-st. and Dry Dock-st., s. w. corner, 21.1x73.4 20,000
11th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.5 18,000
13th-st., s. s., 266.5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21.5x103.3 22,000
41st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l. 11,500
41st-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.6x100.5, h. and l. 30,000
42d-st., s. s., 116.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x98.9 32,000
56th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4, h. and l., q. c. 3,000
57th-st., n. s., 161.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.5, h. and l. 12,000
60th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5, q. c. 1,000
Same property, q. c. 2,500
76th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.1x102.2, h. and l. 5,100
100th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 222.2x100, h. and l. 20,500
123th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11, q. c. 1,000
123th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11, q. c. 1,000
124th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11, q. c. 1,000
140th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x99.11 7,200
Avenue C, e. s., 18.9 ft. n. of 8th-st., 18x78.2, q. c. 6,675
Madison-av. and 38th-st., s. e. corner, 102.2x75 45,000
3d-av., e. s., 87 ft. n. of 13th-st., 18x80, h. and l. 8,000
6th-av., e. s., 73 ft. s. of 36th-st., 23.5x100 18,300
8th-av., e. s., 95.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 20.5x100 24,240
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 180th-st., 25x125x30x125 6,000
12th-av. and 180th-st., n. w. corner, 125x219.8x120x244 22,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 379, 3 years, per year $1,500
15th-st., No. 404 East, 3 years, per year 340
3d-av., No. 258, 3 years, per year 2,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Floyd-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18x100 .... $5,000
Graham-st., e. s., 204.11 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 16.2x82.10 4,500
Harrison-st., n. s., 224 ft. e. of Henry-st., 24.9x99.10, one-fifth part 2,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 3,500
Jackson-st., s. s., 191.8 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 19.6x100 800
Jackson-st., s. s., 211.4 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 20.6x100 800
Jackson-st., s. s., 231 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 19x100 700
Ivy-st., s. s., 140 ft. n. of Broadway, 40x90x30x100x75 6,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 17x100 700
William-st., w. s., 138.4 ft. s. of Mecker-av., 25x98.8x26x109.8 2,000
1st-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x78.4, h. and l. 4,000
2d and South 6th sts., northerly corner, 21x93.12x32.7 18,000
Fourth-place, s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100, ($50) 1,400
South 4th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x80.6 7,250
South 8th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25.5x98.6 7,000
49th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.2x11x14.4x197.11 700
27th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. of 3d-av., 80x100 3,025
Atlantic-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Van Buderen-av., 70x98.7x100 2,100
Fulton-av., n. s., 88.6 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 19.6x84.11x26x16.9x98x54.1 10,000
Gates-av., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100 12,000
Marcy-av. and Kosciusko-st., s. e. corner, 20x80 2,150
Same property sold again 1,582
Marcy-av., e. s., 84 ft. n. of Gwinet-st., 25x75 2,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Greene-av., 25x100 4,500
Same property 5,000
Throop-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Stockton-st., 20x100, q. c. 50
Willoughby-av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x200 1,550

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Gold-st., 25x100 .... $250
Holland-st., w. s., 550 ft. s. of Gold-st., 25x100 350
Holland-st., w. s., 525 ft. s. of Gold-st., 25x100 350
Bergen-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of West Bank-st., 75x100 3,000
Fairmount-av., w. s., 500 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 50x200 1,100
Kinney-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Broome-st., 25x100 1,400
Miller-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Halstead-av., 25x100 1,100
Mt. Prospect-av. and Jeralemen-st., 100x200 30,000
Mulberry-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Camp-st., 25x100 1,500

East Orange.

Glenwood-av., s. s., 280 ft. n. of Springdale-av., 280x424 .... $10,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Union.

Humboldt-st., n. s., F. Hansen's lot, 25x100 .... $300

Jersey City.

Chestnut-av., w. s., south of Newark-av., 50x98 .... $900

Bayonne.

Maple-av., n. s., J. W. Schenck's lot, 172x178 .... $4,000

Hoboken.

Bloomfield and Newark sts., s. w. cor., 200x100 .... $24,000

Montclair.

S. Collins to E. Maxwell, 1 11-100 acres $2,300

South Orange.

J. Salmon to L. Taylor, 2 ch. 34 lks. x1 ch. 9 lks. $1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—18TH WARD. For sale a plot of ground on Broadway, Moffet-st. and Bushwick-av. T. CAHOON, No. 134 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PROPERTY, IN FEE simple, on 4th-st., near Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ASHLAND HALL, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—This property, lying within stone throw of the depot, is in the market. It has a frontage of 800 feet on the old Newark and Pompton turnpike, now the Broadway of Montclair, and about 875 feet average depth; eight acres, more or less. It has extensive buildings in good repair, and a location unsurpassed for hotel or general manufacturing purposes, as facilities for railroad travel, freighting, expressing and telegraphing are ample, of the best kind and close at hand—but a minute's walk. For particulars apply to WILLIAM FRAME, No. 789 Broad-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SIXTY-TWO acres, fifty miles out, four miles from railroad station, fronting on two public highways; forty-five acres improved, balance woodland; valuable locust timber growing; thirty-five acres growing crops; schools and churches handy. Apply at office Counting-house *Mosilier*, No. 76 Fulton-st., New-York, upstairs. Land agents need not respond.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, forty to fifty minutes from New-York; frequent communication at cheap rates by the most commodious railroad lines; house of twelve rooms, modern fittings, lawn, fruit-trees, one acre; price $15,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 285 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 349 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large and well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated lawn, gardens, orchards and woodland, with numerous walks and carriage drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall.

The out-buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, barns, greenhouses, gardener's and gate cottages, gas-house, &c., all in complete order, and supplied with every convenience for the residence and homestead of a gentleman of taste and leisure, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steam-boat, or by drive through Central Park.

To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad.

Applications to Box No. 1,470 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The small three-story, high-stoop house No. 191 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location; desirable in all respects; rent moderate. Apply to H. R. KELLOGG, No. 12 Second-place, Brooklyn, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR NEPTUNE House, a furnished cottage from July 1, for four months or one year; plain but very comfortable; nine rooms; seven acres of orchard, pasture and garden. Address D. C. PELHAM, Westchester County.

ROCKAWAY.—MARINE PAVILION Grounds—Furnished cottages, with or without board; coach-house and stabling; cottages close to the bathing-ground; trains six times a day by South Side Railroad. R. BAINBRIDGE.

TO LET—TREMONT, WESTCHESTER County, thirty minutes by rail, near depot, two new houses, ten rooms; fine grounds; water and gas; will rent low. Apply to M. HURD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE.—Furnished house, pleasantly situated; five minutes' walk from station; moderate sized, with every convenience; completely furnished. Address Box No. 230, Morristown, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR season near Norwood, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; two acres with stables, shade, brook, &c. For particulars apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET.—WEST POINT, NEAR COZZENS' Hotel, a furnished cottage to let, containing twelve rooms. For terms, &c., address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON GREAT JONES-ST., SECOND building from Broadway; will be ready about the 15th of July. A fine new corner store on first floor, about 27 by 45 feet, with iron front and plate-glass windows. Also the second floor, 27 by 125 feet, together or separately; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET—CORner of Broadway and 13th-st.; splendidly located for any business; also two fine stores on 7th-av., corner 4th and 48th-sts., suitable for druggists, milliner, boot or hat store; rent moderate. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,303 Broadway, near 48th-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BACK ROOM, NO. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st.; improvements. Apply to owner, on premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A VERY SMALL FAMILY of adults, part of a handsome house, well furnished for housekeeping, with highly-respectable parties; location from 4th to 8th avs., 10th-st. to Central Park. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

THE GREAT EXCURSION SALE OF THE SEASON!

$5,000 PRIZE. FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH!!

HO! FOR JAMAICA!!!

300 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS

to be sold on the premises,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

on very easy terms,

$10 MONTHLY,

if desired, at

EAST LAWN, JAMAICA, L. I.

JUNE 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock noon.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE

and premises, valued at $5,000, to be given to the purchasers as

A PRIZE!

Also,

ADMIRABLE VILLA PARK PROPERTY.

Jamaica is within a half-hour's ride to the City ferries; fare, by the 100 tickets, 12 cents each; commutation $40 a year—very little more than fare in City cars.

This large and beautiful village, soon to be a city, enjoys first-class church and school facilities.

The property is located in the finest and healthiest section of the village, surrounded by splendid villas and cottages. Title perfect.

Free tickets and further information obtained at the offices of

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, and
SUMNER & BUSBY,
No. 124 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.—Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described desirable property, viz.:

Three lots, with two-story brick stable on each, situate on south side 18th-st., 120 feet east of 6th-av.

Seven lots south side 57th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av., each lot 25x100.5.

Two-story brick building and four lots south side 36th-st., 125 feet west of 1st-av.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 21 Liberty-st. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, At 4 P. M., on the premises. ABSOLUTE SALE AT TARRYTOWN.

Plot of five acres, beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views on the Hudson River and surrounding country for forty miles, with the

NEW AND WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, containing eighteen rooms, all finished in modern and most approved manner, with hard wood doors and trimmings on main floor. Marble mantels, marble-top washstands, with plumbing complete in all the chambers, with bath, water tank, dumb waiter, gas pipes, &c. FINE CARRIAGE-HOUSE AND STABLES. Seventy-five per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Immediate possession can be given.

Carriages will meet the train leaving 30th-st. at 1 P. M. SALE POSITIVE. In the house if stormy.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 21 Liberty-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway: DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON EAST 30TH-ST. EAST THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three-story and basement brick house (brown-stone trimmings) and lot No. 151 East 30th-st., north side, between Lexington and 3d avs.; in good order and contains modern improvements.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, June 21, 1870, at 1 P. M., on the premises, POSITIVE SALE OF 250 LOTS at GREENVILLE, N. J., Twenty minutes from the New-York side of the River by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Over forty trains daily.

These lots are well situated on both sides of Danforth-av., and front on Chestnut and Linden avs., in the immediate vicinity of improvements, and commanding fine water views.

TERMS UNUSUALLY EASY.—Ten per cent. cash and the auction fees on the day of sale, and the balance may be paid in quarterly installments.

From those parties intending to build at once no money will be required for two years beyond the per cent. and fees paid on the day of sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11:40 A. M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1887, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $3,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 89 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., due in six years, seven per cent., payable in New-York.
$50,000 NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.
$50,000 NEW-YORK TOWN BONDS.
$10,000 BONDS OF CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., due in ten years, seven per cent.
SUITABLE FOR SAVINGS BANKS.
FOR SALE BY

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 72 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business June 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$634,018 32
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Due from other national banks	10,412 65
Banking-house	60,000 00
Current expenses	10,308 17
Taxes paid	4,030 75
Premiums	32,450 00
Cash items, including stamps	8,421 31
Exchanges for Clearing-house	40,590 35
Bills of other national banks	10,910 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	4,861 53
Specie, viz., coin	2,000 00
Legal-tender notes	206,737 00
Total	$1,324,952 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Discount	4,782 62
Interest	5,077 25
Profit and loss	12,878 17
National bank circulation outstanding	250,000 00
Dividends unpaid	260 00
Individual deposits	641,202 48
Certified checks	16,300 30
Total	$1,324,560 38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, 1870. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public, City of New-York.

Correct. Attest:
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
UNION ADAMS,
MALTBY G. LANE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in liquidation, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, on the 9th day of June, 1870:

RESOURCES.

United States bonds to secure circulation	$150,000
Total	$150,000

LIABILITIES.

Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,975	
Less amount on hand	2,030—	132,945
Total		$132,945

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, in liquidation, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of June, 1870. A. H. NONES, Notary Public, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

Correct. Attest:
J. CAMPBELL,
HENRY WELL,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON, } Directors.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, held on 26th inst., the supplement to the Company's charter, passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and on 9th April approved by the Governor, was rejected unanimously by the stockholders' voting, and by a majority of the shares. GEO. H. MYERS, Chairman.

Attest: LOUIS REEVES, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,581, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for. CAMMANN & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

CAUTION.—EVERY NOTE ISSUED BY J. Blath, in the name of the firm of Calm & Blath, has been issued without warrant, authority or any right, and will be so proved. E. C. CALM.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF

THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUE—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET, ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT 30-YEAR NEW-YORK STOCK

FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 45 Wall-st.

LEVY & BORG,
NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 72 Broadway.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 9th of June, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,500,537 31
Overdrafts	4,701 37
United States bonds to secure circulation	225,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	162,450 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	158,675 86
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	31,087 83
Banking-house	44,120 64
Current expenses	6,176 59
Premiums	17,589 35
Cash items, (including stamps)	7,739 78
Exchanges for Clearing-house	75,269 30
Bills of other national banks	30,265 00
Bills of State banks	1,204 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	12,183 38
Specie—viz.: Coin	11,291 32
Gold Treasury notes	14,390 00
Legal-tender notes	225,000 00
Clearing-house certificates (all stamped)	110,000 00
Total	$2,630,001 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	9,659 10
Interest	12,417 46
Profit and loss	31,362 63
National bank circulation outstanding	196,361 00
State bank circulation outstanding	16,636 00
Dividends unpaid	2,302 00
Individual depositors	1,315,726 40
Certified checks	3,965 90
Due to national banks	6,021 36
Due to other banks and bankers	130,200 39
Total	$2,630,001 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, A. D. 1870. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct. Attest:
ROBERT M. FIELD,
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
ISAAC WALTON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,012,582 55
United States bonds to secure circulation	6,205,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	250,000 00
New-York State and City stocks	37,000 00
Due from national banks	269,144 77
Due from other banks and bankers	130,651 39
Banking-house	400,000 00
Current expenses	67,450 68
Taxes paid	20,000 00
Checks on out-of-town banks	22,340 00
Checks, &c., to exchanges	4,184,062 00
Bills of other national banks	184,174 00
Fractional currency and nickels	1,251 73
Specie—Coin	$11,750 20
Gold Treasury notes	695,040 00
Checks payable in gold	72,920 00— 780,491 00
Legal-tender notes	4,324,498 00
Three per cent. certificates	5,305,000 00
Total	$30,750,387 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	$2,028,114 36
Profits	414,672 84— 2,436,787 20
Circulating notes outstanding	5,210,165 00
Dividends unpaid	12,383 00
Individual deposits	$4,000,000 00
Certified checks	2,430,650 70
United States deposits	245,938 68
Due national banks	2,352,151 65
Due other banks	2,062,292 00— 11,097,648 74
Total	$30,750,387 30

J. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of June, 1870. GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
A. NORRIE,
DENNING DUER,
GEO. T. ADEE, } Directors.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 212 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office TUESDAY, June 21, 1870. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. Co., HOBOKEN, N. J., June 3, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 9 until July 1. FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

HOME INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF

Long Island RR. Co.

These Bonds, the entire debt of the Company, are less than $12,000 per mile, are secured also by a large property at HUNTER'S POINT, and can be registered. They are due in 1898; interest payable May and November. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
where copy of mortgage can be seen.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. H. KING, Esq., President.
Hon. THOS. RYAN, Vice-President.
D. TORRANCE, Esq. J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq.
HENRY THOMAS, Esq. PETER REDPATH, Esq.
THOS. E. CAMPBELL, Esq. G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D.
R. M. HOPKINS, Esq.
R. B. ANGUS, General Manager.

REPORT
of the
DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
at their
FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD 6TH JUNE, 1870.

The Directors have much satisfaction in presenting to the shareholders the fifty-second annual report, accompanied by a statement of the result of the business of the year ended 30th April last.

The balance carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account on 30th April, 1869, amounted to		$32,729 68
The profits for the year ended 30th April, 1870, after deducting charges of management, and providing for bad and doubtful debts		1,079,926 60
Total		$1,112,656 46
From which has been taken:		
Dividend 6 per cent. paid December, 1869	$360,000	
Dividend 6 per cent. payable June 1870	360,000—	720,000 00
		$392,655 46
Add amount of former appropriations to meet bad or doubtful debts not now required		650,000 00
		$1,042,655 46
Deduct addition to the rest		1,000,000 00
Leaving a balance of		$42,655 46

carried forward at credit of profit and loss account for the current year.

The profits of the past year, although not so large as those of the preceding twelve months, are quite satisfactory in view of the very considerable amount of unemployed funds held by the bank throughout the year. The average amount of such unemployed funds during the year, over and above ample cash reserves, has not been less than three million dollars. The shareholders will observe that the sum of $650,000 has been taken back from appropriations made in previous years, but not now required to meet bad or doubtful debts, and the Directors have thereby been enabled, with the surplus profits of the year, to add $1,000,000 to the rest, which now stands at $4,000,000, being 33 per cent. upon the capital stock of the bank.

In the annual reports submitted to the shareholders during the last five years, it has been stated that the full amount of all debts reported either as bad or doubtful was provided for; and in the report adopted at the last annual meeting held in June, 1869, it was stated in addition that liberal provision had also been made for unforeseen contingencies. When the Directors commenced some years ago to pay Dividends exceeding 8 per cent. per annum, they considered it prudent to make the most liberal and ample provision for bad or doubtful debts and unforeseen contingencies, with a view to meet the possible depreciation in the market value of securities held by the bank, or the exceptional losses that might occur in any year without exposing the shareholders to the disappointment that would ensue from the necessity of reducing the rate of Dividend or having to encroach upon the rest. The realization of a large amount of securities during the year, their experience of the steadiness with which profits have been maintained for some years past, and the confidence felt in the sound mercantile character of the advances made by the bank, have encouraged the Directors to make use of the appropriations that are not required to meet bad or doubtful debts, and thereby raise the rest to $4,000,000, which they consider ample in proportion to the present capital.

Since the last annual meeting, Mr. T. B. Anderson, who had been a Director for thirty-five years, and President for nearly ten years, has retired from the Board of Direction in consequence of failing health and advancing years. The Directors have requested Mr. Anderson, in recognition of his long services as a member of the Board, to accept an allowance of £500 per annum, to be taken from the sum allotted for the yearly remuneration of the President and Directors, and they believe that this arrangement will meet the cordial approval of the shareholders.

An office of the bank has been recently opened at No. 27 Lombard-st., London, under the supervision of an influential local Board, with the object of developing and extending the British and foreign trade of the Dominion through the agency of the Bank of Montreal. A stock register will shortly be opened at the London office, as authorized by the charter, and shareholders will then have the option of holding their stock upon either the English or Canadian register and receiving their dividends accordingly.

A special general meeting of the shareholders will require to be called by the incoming Board of Directors to decide upon an application for a renewal of the charter of the bank, with such conditions as may be determined upon in conformity with the provisions of the Banking law of the last session of Parliament.

E. H. KING, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Currency.	Sterling Value.
Capital Stock	$6,000,000 00	£1,232,876 14 5
Rest	3,000,000 00	616,438 7 1
Unclaimed Dividends	13,482 05	2,770 5 8
Half-yearly Dividend, payable June, 1870	360,000 00	73,972 12 1
Balance of profit carried forward	42,655 46	8,764 16 7
Total	$9,416,137 52	£1,934,822 15 8
Circulation	217,147 00	44,619 5 0
Current accounts not bearing interest	7,272,811 31	1,494,413 5 7
Deposits bearing interest	12,699,581 66	2,609,489 16 1
	20,189,499 97	4,148,535 0 0
Total	$29,605,637 50	£6,083,348 3 3

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin	$6,895,567 41	£1,416,854 19 0
Government demand notes	426,170 00	87,562 12 7
Balance due by banks	4,351,498 66	895,921 3 1
Notes and checks of other banks	477,683 04	98,161 12 0
Government securities	2,115,272 18	434,644 14 0
Total	$14,796,032 66	£2,933,245 0 0
Bank premises on Montreal and branches	350,000 00	71,917 16 2
Notes and bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank	14,459,507 65	2,978,093 6 2
Total	$29,605,637 50	£6,083,348 3 4

BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, April 30, 1870.

REDEMPTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer of the State of California gives notice calling for the surrender of $182,000 of bonds, the numbers of which may be seen at our office. These bonds are called in to be canceled in accordance with a provision in the act authorizing their issue. They will be paid at Sacramento in gold coin at par, with the accrued interest, and after the 1st of December, 1870, the interest will cease. LEES & WALLER, Agents for the Bank of California.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8 $22, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 650 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Six per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.

Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $7,590,735 96.

E. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, No. 33 Broadway.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. HENRY SMITH, President. REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary. WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest for six months ending July 1, 1870; payable or credited July 18, 1870, viz., at rates of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000; and Five per Cent. per annum on larger sums. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst., until July 1.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, GA., June 8, 1870.

A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. and tax has been declared, payable in current funds at the National Bank of the Republic on and after July 1, 1870, to the stockholders of this Company as shown by the books June 10. The transfer-books will be closed until July 1 proximo. MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., No. 123 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, (less Government tax,) payable on and after June 25, 1870, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June, inst. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, the 11th day of June, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, the 18th June, inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, June 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50-100 on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 1st, and reopen on the 16th of July next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 22, and opened on 2d day of July, 1870.

G. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a regular semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent.

ALSO,

An EXTRA DIVIDEND of (5) Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BORDEN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the first day of July next at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The transfer-book will be closed on and after June 20 until July 2.

CHARLES K. MILNER, Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend (free of Government tax) of $5 per share of full-paid stock, and $2 25 per share of scrip stock payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 5, 1870, both inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOS

At Factory Prices.

We have removed our Warerooms to our Manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., four blocks east of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., where we are offering our

ELEGANT PIANOS

at very low prices.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid, the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before elsewhere.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 27, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

No. 1. For paving Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street to Astor-place, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Delancey-street, from Bowery to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catharine-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Ninth-avenue, from Seventeenth-street to Twenty-third-street, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Attorney-street, from Division to Rivington-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Avenue C, from Houston-street to Eighteenth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Eighteenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 11. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division-street to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 12. For paving Fifty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 13. For paving Fifty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 14. For paving Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, with stone blocks.
No. 15. For sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Fifteenth-street and Seventeenth-street.
No. 16. For sewer in Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
No. 17. For sewer in Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth-street to and through Fifty-sixth-street to near First-avenue.
No. 18. For sewer in First-avenue, between Thirty-ninth-street and Fortieth-street.
No. 19. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.
No. 20. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and Fourth-avenue.
No. 21. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth-avenue and Sixth-avenue.
No. 22. For sewer in Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth-streets, between Fourth-avenue and Fifth-avenue.
No. 23. For sewer in Madison-avenue, between Seventy-fourth-street and Eighty-sixth-street.
No. 24. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue.
No. 25. For sewer in Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Third avenues.
No. 26. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
No. 27. For sewer in Madison-street, between Pike-street and Birmingham-street.
No. 28. For sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
No. 29. For sewer in Sixty-third-street, between Boulevard and Eighth-avenue.
No. 30. For sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
No. 31. For sewer in Sixteenth-street, between Ninth-avenue and North River.
No. 32. For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Bank-street, from West-street to Hudson-street.
No. 33. For flagging Fifty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 34. For flagging Tenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.
No. 35. For flagging Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
No. 36. For flagging Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.
No. 37. For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.
No. 38.—For flagging Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
No. 39. For curbing and flagging Fifth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninetieth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

WM. M. TWEED, Commissioner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 25th instant, at 12 M., for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous (Cumberland) Coal to the revenue vessels on this station, or to any other vessels of the revenue marine, requiring a supply at this port. The coal to be of the best quality, and to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, with the approval of the Collector. The proposals must specify rates for the ton of 2,240 pounds.

The contract will be given to responsible parties in the Coal trade at the Revenue-cutter Office, Custom-house. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—WHEREAS an information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by E. PIERREPONT, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against three cases containing thirty pounds of cloves. And, whereas the substance of the said information is that M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Customs for the Port and District of the City of New-York, has seized the above-described merchandise, as forfeited to the use of the United States, by reason of a violation of the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March, 1799, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and contrary to the 4th section of the act of Congress approved 18th July, 1866, entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes." And praying that the said merchandise may be condemned as forfeited to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said merchandise or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 5th day of July, 1870, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1870.

E. PIERREPONT, U. S. District-Attorney, &c. GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, &c.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—SAMUEL GURNEY et al. against THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against him as Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, (appointed in this cause and in causes between the same parties in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and in the Court of Common Pleas for Trumbull County, Ohio,) to present the same with a particular statement of the nature, grounds and amounts thereof, to Hon. William H. Leonard, referee, appointed by the said Court at his office, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, by or before the 1st day of August, 1870, or be forever barred from the same. ROBERT E. POTTER, Receiver Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

MAY 10, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—NOtice is hereby given to plumbers and masons holding licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board that, from and after this date, no permits for tapping water-pipes, or for making connections with sewers or drains, will be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department. W. M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT WILSON, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of creditors of the said bankrupt has been ordered in the above entitled matter, to be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, for the purpose of making a dividend of the said estate, and for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1870.

WM. PHELPS, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY T. SKILLEN, of the City and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN P. DICKINSON, Assignee.
JOHN H. PRICE, Attorney for Assignee, 5 Murray-st.
je3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark the first day of June, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, a corporation, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., je3-law3wF* No. 282 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be convinced of the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures; no charge. Office, 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; medicines furnished by Dr. EVANS himself.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

MILLINERY.

SUMMER BONNETS—$6, WORTH $12; elegant Crape Bonnets and Hats; Real Lace Hats; Bloomers, $1; Straw Hats, Neapolitans and Flowers. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 667 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE......BODEAU......SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS......SATURDAY, Aug. 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
ANGLIA......June 18 | SIDONIAN......June 29
DORIAN......June 22 | COLUMBIA......July 2
AUSTRALIA......June 25 | BRITANNIA......July 6
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednes., June 22 | Samaria, Wednes., July 6
Malta, Wednes., June 22 | Aleppo, Thursday, July 7
Cuba, Wednesday, June 29 | China, Wednes., July 13
Tarifa, Wednes., June 29 | Batavia, Wednes., July 13
Russia, Wednes., July 6 | Abyssinia, Thurs., July 14
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
Return tickets......$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets......$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, June 18, 9 A.M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, June 25, 1 P.M.
ETNA (via Halifax)......Tuesday, June 28, 1 P.M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N.S.	20	To Halifax, N.S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, June 22, at 1 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray, June 29, at 4 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price......July 6, at 11½ A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green......July 13, at 1 P.M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman......July 20, at 11½ A.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard......July 27, at 4 P.M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A.M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Sat., June 25, 1 P.M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, July 2, at 8 A.M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.
THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steam-ship VIRGINIA, Capt. Andrews, leaves WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 10 A.M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Cabin passage, $75 and $65; Steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1870. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
June 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Farnsworth.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P.M. Monday, June 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P.M. on Saturday, June 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P.M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deakin, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P.M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, June 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. Van Sice, June 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards, July 7.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards, June 18, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, June 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
TILLIE, Capt. Partridge, SATURDAY, June 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, TUESDAY, June 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P.M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P.M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 7 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P.M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 229 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON, VIA FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P.M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.
Fort Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 6 A.M. and 4 P.M.; for freight, 7 P.M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers 8:17 A.M. and 6:15 P.M.; for freight, 5:15 P.M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A.M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $1 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. Jay L. Clark, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P.M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½, for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in 5 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 15 miles across Narraganset Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12½ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 6½ P.M. Leave New-York at 5 P.M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N.R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A.M.; arrive at Newport at 9 A.M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P.M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N.R. Fare as low as by any other line.
THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly 40 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P.M. [illegible] Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.
F. W. HANCOX & SONS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 17	9:30 A.M.	Tuesday, 17	10:30 A.M.
Saturday, 18	11:30 A.M.	Saturday, 18	[illegible] P.M.
Sunday, 19	7:30 A.M.	Sunday, 19	[illegible] P.M.
Monday, 20	[illegible] A.M.	Monday, 20	[illegible] P.M.
Tuesday, 21	[illegible] A.M.	Tuesday, 21	[illegible] P.M.
Wednesday, 22	10:30 A.M.	Wednesday, 22	[illegible] P.M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY, will leave Pier 24, East River (Peck-slip), TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P.M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P.M. on the alternate days.
L. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A.M., Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CONEY ISLAND—GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE.—The steam-boat META, Capt. E. T. WILSON, runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamer THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark.
Leave foot Barclay-st. 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Leave foot Centre-st. 8 A.M. and 2 P.M., stopping at Bergen Point.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P.M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A.M. and at 3¼ P.M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat RIVERSIDE leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P.M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P.M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P.M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE existing under the name of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS N. DALE,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. JOHN B. HARRIS.
The books of the late firm of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. are to be found at the office of Harris, Richmond & Shafer, No. 32 Howard-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of HARRIS, RICHMOND & SHAFER, for the purpose of importing and dealing in clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, and will occupy the premises recently occupied by the late firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co.
JOHN B. HARRIS,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1870. A. S. SHAFER.
THOMAS N. DALE, of the late firm of THOS. N. DALE & CO., will reorganize the Dale Manufacturing Co. Office No. 217 Church-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HERETOFORE been associated under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., hereby give notice that from and after this date their business be continued under the name and style of SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD,
GARDINER S. SPOFFORD,
CLINTON HUNTER.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.
Post-office Box No. 2,404.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marble, $15 to $1,000. Rich designs, black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch ware-rooms No. 227 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the loft No. 18 [illegible]. Apply on the premises to CORNLINE & RAY [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SICK NURSE, either to a lady or gentleman, by a highly respectable and very experienced English woman of Protestant principles and middle age; is of very kind disposition and equal to any emergency in a sick room; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; has taken lessons in hair-dressing; is a very good dress-maker; can operate on a sewing-machine; would assist in chamber-work or take care of growing children; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 152 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as experienced nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; has the very best City testimonials. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of a baby from its birth; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of growing children, or do light chamber-work; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., in the toy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse; is a good seamstress; has no objection to travel, or go a short distance in the country; can procure the best City reference. Call for three days at No. 341 East 15th-st.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable girl; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; would go with the family to the country for the summer months; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 405 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies and made dishes; two years' reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 228 West 27th-st., corner of 7th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; country place preferred; the best reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 332 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; country or City; hotel, Summer-house or private family; excellent meats or pastry cook; also order cook; can do all kinds of cooking; good reference. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, ice-creams, &c.; has best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress, or would take a first-class chamber-maid's place and assist in the waiting; will go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., front room.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING TOWN wishes to procure a situation for a very excellent girl, who has lived with her for four years, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 45 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH young woman, a situation to take care of grown children, or to assist with children and sew; good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 349 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and plain sewer; can be well recommended; also, a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., corner of 7th-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—A HOUSE-KEEPER'S POSITION in a widower's family by a young widow; thoroughly competent; no objection to children; best references. Call on or address Mrs. M., No. 127 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 349 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or to go to the country; best references. Call for two days at No. 135 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to mind children; would like to go to the country; is willing to make herself useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; a country place preferred; the best of City reference. Call at No. 302 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do upstairs work in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 33 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN, A situation to take care of children and can do plain sewing; a home more an object than wages. Can be seen at the Nursery, corner 51st-st. and Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl to do chamber-work and assist in washing, or as laundress. Apply at No. 170 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 26th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GIRLS FOR all kinds of house-work can be found today at No. 139 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman in City or country; young, industrious, steady man; not afraid to work; thoroughly understands driving, care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; moderate wages. Address for two days WENTWORTH, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY industrious, trusty and reliable young man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man about a farm or gentleman's place; can milk; understands a garden, &c.; is a good groom and driver; best references given; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; perfectly understands the care of harness and carriages and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted reference as to ability and character. Address R. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly; is a careful City driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; City or country; has the best of City reference. Address L. A., Box 306 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman; understands the care and management of horses; unemployed through the family going to Europe; first-class reference. Apply at No. 115 West 17th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German young man as coachman; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Address E., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener or farmer; understands the care of all kinds of cattle and stock on a gentleman's place; not afraid of work. Address J. R., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in French and English style; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., for P. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a thoroughly competent man, with good City reference; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly, and a good, careful driver. Call or address J. M. O., No. 248 West 30th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has six years' reference from his last place. L. D., No. 58 Bleecker-st., care of Mr. Chapman.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as porter; not afraid to work; the best of City reference. Address W. F., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 124 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as salesman in a wholesale clothing house, having had long experience in the largest house in Boston. Address OSCAR E., Box 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands the care of horses, and make himself useful; has good City references. Address for two days, J. K., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and to take the general care of a place; woman as first-class cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 200 East 18th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man to take charge of a farm; can give the best of reference from his last place. Address J. A. N., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 22 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; is competent of the business; willing to be generally useful; has the best of reference. Address J. C., Box 102 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN a situation to do house-work in a small family; country preferred. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very steady and industrious young man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; never smokes or drinks liquors; a faithful servant; good reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced woman; can work around in any nursery; has been for the last three years and six months in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A YOUNG man, just disengaged, a situation as above; his reference will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address J. S., at Brewster's carriage ware-rooms, No. 54 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish the best of reference. Address No. 45 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a single man; has the best of City reference. Call or address S. T., No. 900 Broadway, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed, under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS OF AGE wishes to obtain a situation in a gentlemen's furnishing-store; salary no object; best City references given. Address F. E. W., Box No 166 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands assorting lumber for the retail trade; none need apply unless used to hard-work and City trade. Apply to J. W. STEVENS & BROTHERS, foot of 47th-st., North River.

WANTED—A WAITER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, sober, honest, and willing to work, can find a situation and good wages in a private family, by addressing Box No. 405 City Post-office, and giving strictly first-class testimonials.

AN ARCHITECT WISHES A PUPIL with some knowledge of drawing. May be communicated with through Mr. A. J. BLOOR, Secretary N. Y. Ch. A. I. A., No. 335 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSE-WORK; must be a good servant. Apply, with reference, at No. 50 West 25th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 65 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
A LARGE PARLOR ORGAN, made by H. Erben for private use. The instrument has been examined lately by one of the principal organ-builders of the City, and his description of it will be given on application to the assignee.
Also,
FORTY PICTURES, CHIEFLY LANDSCAPES.
The organ is set up and can be seen at our warerooms.
By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
The following is a description of the above from a first-rate organ manufacturing house, who removed the same from the country to the City and put in repair and set it up in its present position: Compass, G G to N, one octave of pedals, handsome rose-wood case, polished, containing eight stops; three composition pedals, and swell dimensions, 8 feet 3 inches deep, 5 feet 8 inches wide and 10 feet high; has in all 353 pipes. Further information may be had of the assignee.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On FRIDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Rose-wood octave piano; carved, oiled black-walnut parlor suite, in crimson figured brocatel; [illegible] marble-top center-tables; étagère [illegible]; window [illegible]; medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets; English oil-cloths; carved and oiled black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c.; curled hair and French feathers; linen sheets, pillow slips, counterpanes, &c.; superb black-walnut dining suite, carved and oiled black-walnut dining room buffets; extension tables, a large assortment of elegant silver-plated ware, two elegantly carved oiled black-walnut book-cases, a fine collection of stuffed birds and animals, together with a large assortment of kitchen and laundry utensils. All the above were made to order for the present owner, and but little used.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, June 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 65 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., [illegible] household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, [illegible] French-plate mirrors, carpets, bookcases, curtains and cornices, oil-paintings and engravings, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, robes, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, silver-plated cutlery, glass-ware, decorated China ware and Parian figures, gilt and alabaster clocks and chandeliers, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, several very fine rose-wood pianos, by well-known makers; an invoice of very rare and costly coins.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.
COIN SALE.—CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a fine collection of rare American coins; a choice cabinet of very rare United States pattern pieces, a collection of Colonial and Continental paper money, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Coins on exhibition Friday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, JUNE 18, AT 10½ A.M., AT No. 148 Remsen-st., corner Clinton, Brooklyn, Rosewood parlor, chamber, library and drawing-room furniture; bedding, moquet and other carpets, wardrobes, book-cases, mirrors, china, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the right, privilege and franchise of constructing, operating and maintaining a railroad for the conveyance of passengers [illegible] the following streets or avenues in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing at the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street, with a double track; thence along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track, to the Harlem Bridge; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, through and along [illegible] with a double track [illegible] the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue, northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track, to the terminus of said avenue, with the necessary connections, switches, turnouts and sidings for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue, as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege or franchise, shall receive, from said Commissioners, a certificate that he or they are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the said road, according to the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate, shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except as hereinafter provided, unless he or they, [illegible] be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should be accepted, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which the same is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department. Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an agent for a hardware manufacturing company in New-York, who will invest the above amount; $2,500 salary, and a commission assured. Apply to C. D. ULMER, No. 137 West 20th-st., New-York.

PARTIES OF INFLUENCE AND ENERGY having capital to invest will do well to examine a late valuable improvement in which they can interest themselves at a fair figure. Particulars with E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st. Investors will do well to consult us.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 252 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

REWARDS.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID by the Standard Club for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of its late member, Frederick Tauber, who came to his death about May 24, 1870, whose body was found ashore near Stapleton, Staten Island, about June 2. Any further information apply to
E. A. JACOB, No. 301 Broadway, or
D. LAUTERBACH, No. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, a nicely-furnished parlor floor of two rooms deep, without board, to one or two gentlemen; to a suitable party the price will be very reasonable; also, a good-sized single room; references. Inquire at No. 23 West 29th-st.

NO. 220 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A handsome back parlor, a fine alcove room, second floor, and two other rooms, furnished, with board; new house, and all modern improvements.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with good board, to a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Catharine or Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 12 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished, with partial or full board, to gentlemen, rooms on second or third floor in brown-stone house; all improvements. No. 12 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 18 VAN NEST-PLACE, (CHARLES-st.,) near Bleecker-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, at $7 and $8 per week; house contains all modern improvements; references exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO HANDsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable; reference required.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SECOND floor, newly furnished, hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 165 East 34th-st.

NO. 408 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE front room, suitable for a young married couple, furnished or unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING SUPERIOR accommodations and attendance, in a house occupied by gentlemen only, can address W., care of Mr. Coleman, New-York Hotel. Breakfast if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH or without board; good neighborhood. Apply immediately at No. 131 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 48 South Washington-square; references required.

AT NO. 49 EAST 23D-ST., GENTLEMEN can find elegant accommodations without board, or with breakfast.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREENWICH, CONN.—BOARD.—A few youths will be taken to board (with tuition if desired) during the Summer months; fine open country, very healthful; sea bathing, &c., &c.; those under thirteen years of age preferred; references exchanged. Inquire of HARRY PECK, on the premises, or of FRANCIS TOMES, No. 164 Broadway.

AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—First-class board; a few rooms not yet taken in the best appointed house in Cornwall. Reference and particulars, by permission, with JOHN PARR, Esq., No. 235 8th-av., and GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with board at a farm-house near Croton Dam, six miles from Sing Sing; pleasant place, with shade trees, plenty of fruit and milk; price of board for adults, $6; servants and children, $4 a week. Address J. J. MARRATT, Sing Sing.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDing-house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; fine shade, large rooms, river and mountain views, pleasant drives, boating, &c., with good board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

A SUITE OF THREE WELL-FURNISHED rooms, (together or separate,) in a large farm-house, fronting the water; two and a half hours by New-Haven Railroad; first-class board at a low price. For further particulars address D. BISHOP, Stratford, Conn.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT rooms and good board at Greenville, N. J., twenty-two minutes from foot of Liberty-st., (New-York;) thirty trains daily. Inquire of Mr. ADEL, Post-office, Greenville.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 60 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
GREENBRIER, WEST VA.
These Springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, are now open. They afford accommodations for 2,000 persons.
The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Round-trip tickets from New-York, with ample allowance of time to the visitor, only $37 45. Telegraphic facilities with every part of the Union.
These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always cool and invigorating, affording entire relief from prostrating Summer heat.
An excellent band and an extensive livery in attendance.
Masquerade and fancy balls during the season as heretofore.
Charges: $3 per day, and $80 per month of thirty days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations.
Pamphlets in reference to the medicinal value of the water, routes to the Springs, &c., &c., may be had free of charge of Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, who also has the White Sulphur Water constantly on sale.
PEYTONS & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,
FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.
This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.
TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.
Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A.M. and 3½ P.M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 24, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P.M., for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt-water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Southampton for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address
L. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts, Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application.
B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, greatly improved; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; sea bathing, fishing and driving. Terms moderate; send for circular. Reached by steamer Eastern City from Pier No. 24 East River.
M. B. PARSONS & CO.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted, with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.
PAULL & KING, Managers.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—MOUNT PLEASANT House, one hour and a half from New-York by Hudson River Railroad, is now open for the reception of guests; stabling, boating, &c. Families wishing to secure rooms will please address WALTER E. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

COMMERCIAL UNION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CALL FOR MEETING.
All members of the Commercial Union of the State of New-York, including all chiefs, officers and members of the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges of the Commercial Union, and all members of Local Committees, are requested to meet the State Central Committee on FRIDAY, June 24, 1870, at Rochester.
The head-quarters of the Committee will be, on that day, at the Osburn House, and the public meeting will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning.
All persons in the State interested in the improvement of the canals and their trade, the development of internal and external communications for traffic in our State, the attraction of the freight of the Western States through our own, the extension of our commerce, employment of our people, and increase of our wealth, are cordially invited to attend this meeting.
The Governors of the Western and North-western States have been invited to be present.
State Central Committee of the Commercial Union.
NATHANIEL SANDS, New-York, Pres't.
J. P. ROBINSON, New-York, Treasurer.
EDWARD HINCKEN, New-York.
M. M. CALEB, New-York.
L. J. N. STARK, New-York.
HENRY L. FISH, Rochester.
NILES CASE, Buffalo.
GEO. C. BURDETT, Troy.
JOSEPH F. DALY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the Eucleian Society will be held FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, at 7 o'clock. All members are cordially invited to be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.—This shafting is in every particular superior to any turned shafting ever made. It is the most economical shafting to buy, being so very much stronger than turned shafting. Less diameter answers every purpose, causing a great saving in couplings, pulleys and hangers. It is perfectly round, and made to Whitworth gauge. All who give it a trial continue to use it exclusively. We have it in large quantities. Call and examine it, or send for price list. Address GEORGE PLACE & CO., Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, DIPLOMÉE de Paris, who can give good references from City schools, desires to give lessons in the French language, during the Summer vacation, to young ladies or children, residing either in the City or environs. Address Mlle. C., No. 34 East 12th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
TONIGHT, JUNE 17, and every evening during the week, will be presented WATTS PHILLIPS' ROMANTIC DRAMA of
THE HUGUENOT,
produced with
NEW SCENERY......by......WITHAM
NEW COSTUMES, designed and executed......by......THOS. JOYCE
NEW MUSIC......by......ED. MOLLENHAUER
NEW PROPERTIES......by DEUEL and Assistants
NEW MACHINERY AND EFFECTS by DUDLEY and Assistants.
AND A POWERFUL CAST, including the celebrated CLODOCHE TROUPE, who have been engaged expressly for this play.
NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the sidewalk on and after TUESDAY, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the necessary preparations incident to the production of
THE HUGUENOT,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, June 14,
this theater
WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY EVENING
for a dress and scenic rehearsal of the play, which will be presented with a powerful cast, including the celebrated CLODOCHE TROUPE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
NINETEENTH WEEK
of the sensation of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
with its varied attractions, comprised in
ONE MONSTER PROGRAMME,
SPECTACLE, OPERA, BALLET, DRAMA, PANTOMIME.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mme. Lanner's celebrated VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE are now en route to the United States and will shortly appear at this theater.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THE CROWNING SUCCESS of the SEASON!
EVERY EVENING until further notice will be acted the BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION entitled FERNANDE. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Davenport, Amy Ames, George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.
MATINEE of FERNANDE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
*** Seats secured twelve days in advance. Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be stopped at the door.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place on THURSDAY the 23d inst., in the Grand Opera House, at the corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. Exercises to commence at 10½ A.M.
Gentlemen desiring admission to the Classical, Scientific or Eclectic course of study will present themselves in the Council-room on Tuesday the 21st, for examination, at 9 A.M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening. WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 25.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway, 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A.M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A.M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A.M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P.M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P.M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P.M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P.M. on Sundays.
11:00 P.M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P.M., Hudson train.
7:00 A.M. and 5 P.M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A.M., 4:15 and 6:15 P.M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P.M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A.M., 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:10, 6:10 and 11:30 P.M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A.M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
New-York, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A.M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A.M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A.M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P.M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P.M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P.M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P.M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations, on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A.M., and 3:30 P.M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P.M. from New-York and the 8 A.M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A.M.—Railroad express.
3½ P.M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 5:30 P.M., and 7 P.M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A.M., 9:45 A.M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P.M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A.M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A.M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P.M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P.M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P.M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. (23d-st., 11:15 A.M. and 4:15 P.M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P.M., (23d-st., 3:15 P.M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A.M. (23d-st., 8:15 P.M.)
For Greenwood and Way, at 3:30 A.M., (23d-st., 3:15 P.M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A.M., 3:30 and 4:30 P.M. (23d-st., 7:45 A.M., 3:15 and 4:15 P.M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P.M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P.M.) Theater train, *11:30 P.M. (23d-st., *11:15 P.M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A.M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A.M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P.M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A.M.; †3:45, 5:45, 6:15 and †6:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A.M.; 12 M.; †3:45, 4:15, 5 and †6:45 P.M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:45 A.M.; ‡12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and ‡6:45 P.M., and Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A.M.; ‡1, 12:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P.M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL, and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE ROUTE VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY IS 70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 8 A.M. (noon,) 3 or 8 P.M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12 M. train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stops.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P.M. and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the next afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Travelers' Official Railway Guide* and *Burr's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At the Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ABROAD.
A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M.A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, ages 6 to 12. Mrs. C. A. BLISS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
FIFTH DAY.
American Institute Building, 63d and 64th sts., 3d-av. All City cars connect with the Fifty-ninth-street line, which runs past the Coliseum, and the Belt or Third-avenue line runs to the door.
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Continuation of the Popular Pieces.
ADMISSION......ONE DOLLAR
Secured seats in any part of the house, $1 extra.
GREAT AND GENUINE SUCCESS
OF THE
MOST IMPORTANT SERIES
OF
MONSTER CONCERTS
Ever given on the American Continent.
TRIUMPHS OF ALL THE VOCAL ARTISTS.
GRAND OPERATIC, CHORAL,
AND
POPULAR CONCERTS.
JULLIEN'S FAMOUS QUADRILLE OF ALL NATIONS.
The Anthems and Patriotic Songs of each Nation sung by the combined Operatic Chorus,
THE CHORAL SOCIETIES, AND
THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
A total of upward of
THREE THOUSAND VOICES!
Selections from the great composers
BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS,
THE COMBINED OPERATIC CHORUS, and
THE GREAT ORCHESTRA.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON,
DOORS OPEN AT 1; COMMENCE AT 2.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING AT 8.
DOORS OPEN AT 7.
GRAND GALA OPERATIC CONCERTS
with
A FULL COMBINATION
OF
ALL THE OPERATIC ARTISTS
NOW
IN AMERICA.
THE GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.
THE GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.
FROM MOZART'S
THE TWELFTH MASS.
THE TWELFTH MASS.
BY ALL THE CHORAL SOCIETIES.
THE COMBINED OPERATIC CHORUSES.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
THE COLISEUM ORGAN.
SELECTIONS (Operatic)
From
VERDI,
DONIZETTI,
GOUNOD,
MEYERBEER,
BELLINI,
FLOTOW.
From
ERNANI,
FAUST,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
BALLO IN MASCHERA,
MARTHA,
RIGOLETTO.
With
GREAT GILMORE SUCCESS.
THE ANVIL CHORUS,
BY THREE THOUSAND VOICES,
AN ORCHESTRA OF 500 INSTRUMENTALISTS.
THE GREAT ORGAN.
THE FULL BELL CHIMES.
FIFTY ANVILS.
And, for this occasion,
TWO FULL BATTERIES OF ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18,
TENTH AND LAST FESTIVAL CONCERT.
Selections from the Ninth Symphony.
FIVE THOUSAND SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN,
AND GRAND NATIONAL FINALE,
with
EIGHT THOUSAND VOICES.
THE CHILDREN, THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, THE GREAT ORCHESTRA,
THE DRUM CORPS,
THE MILITARY BANDS,
THE ORGAN,
AND THE ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.
SATURDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERT
to
P. S. GILMORE.

THE BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL.
NOTICE TO THE CHORUSES.
The members of the New-York and Brooklyn societies, of the Jersey Harmonic, Williamsburg, New-Haven, Waterbury, Springfield, Worcester societies, and the associated choirs of New-York, are specially requested to be in their places in the chorus seats on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock and on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½. There will be a full rehearsal exactly at 11 o'clock, NOON, on FRIDAY.
There are special reasons for a full choral representation on FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
THE SALE OF SECURED SEATS
MAY BE HAD AT
DITSON'S MUSIC-STORE, No. 711 BROADWAY.
SCHIRMER'S MUSIC-STORE, 701 BROADWAY.
P. O. DEVLIN'S, No. 2 WALL-ST.
DODD'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 944 BROADWAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P.M. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Concludes at 11 P.M.
SUMMER SEASON.
Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MARKED SUCCESS
AND
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new drama of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Anne Judge," and entitled the
R E D L I G H T,
OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER,
and which will be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P.M.
WITH ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
WHAT IS SAID OF THE RED LIGHT:
Philadelphia—"The hit of the season."
New-Orleans—"An undoubted triumph."
Cincinnati—"A powerful attraction."
Chicago—"A perfect work."
St. Louis—"The best."
THE NEW-YORK PRESS AND PUBLIC PRONOUNCE IT BROUGHAM'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE.
WALLACK'S
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P.M.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
in his successful drama,
THE RED LIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT MILITARY PAGEANT
ENTITLED
NOT GUILTY,
WITH
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SPLENDID MUSIC,
THRILLING TABLEAUX,
TERRIFIC BATTLE SCENE.
General admission, 75 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
MRS. OATES' POPULAR COMPANY
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
THE DANCING BARBER.
HERNANDEZ'S IMPERIAL JAPS.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
Josephine, (Daughter of the Regiment,) Mrs. Oates.
BOSTON VERSUS BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.
WILLIE EDOUIN A LA BONFANTI.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN FROM 9 A.M. TILL 10 P.M.
Every day at 2 P.M. and every evening at 8 P.M.,
MARTINETTI TROUPE
in the comic trick pantomime of
HOP O' MY THUMB.
A new pantomime in preparation.
LITTLE NELL, THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND,
is engaged and will shortly appear.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT THE MARINERS' FAMILY ASYLUM, STATEN ISLAND.—The managers of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society will hold their annual fair and festival on the afternoons and evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of June,
AT THE HOME, STATEN ISLAND.
The occasion affords to the benevolent an opportunity to aid one of our most deserving charities, and to enjoy, at the same time, a sail on our beautiful Bay. Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st., New-York, and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, every hour till 7 P.M. The evening boat leaves the Island at 10 o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 122 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS H. FAILE,
CHARLES F. LEVERICH, } Executors.

WEST POINT.

Close of the Ball at Daylight—The Bearing of the Graduates—Further Examinations—The "Plebes."—Movements of the Prominent Visitors—Farewell Parade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

The early birds had begun their morning song when the last of the gay company left Cozzens' and the brilliant ball was closed. The day opened with mists and shower-clouds, but withal cool, pure and gentle breezes. It is a peculiarity of this locality that the air is never dead or heavy: either the river sends through its rocky windings moist winds, or the endless terraces of mountain ranges goodly zephyrs. Everybody arose late and looked tired this morning. And no wonder—with the round of drills, reviews, examinations in rapid succession, hops and fireworks. The members of the graduating class alone seem indifferent to the test. They are so exuberant over their emancipation from the rigors of cadet life that nothing can tire or try them. It is not a little amusing to note the new ways of these invincible masters of diplomas. With the exception of matters pledged "on honor," they treat the regulations with quiet indifference. They walk in gray clothes, while the other classes dare not appear in other than the dress ordered; they smoke and saunter about at will, with all the *sang froid* of free civilians; in fact they are "different men" than they were a week or so ago. And yet, even at the "hops" at Cozzens', with champagne and other liquor plentifully displayed all around them, their cadet pledge of abstinence was honored as though they were picketed in by bayonets. Say what you may of the influences of West Point, this honoring of honor is as sacred as the holiest vow can be.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The day has been one of monotony. In the morning the third and fourth classes were examined in tactics, Spanish and chemistry. But a few straggling spectators were present, and the proceedings were quite devoid of interest. This will be the case until the corps go into camp, which will be sometime during next week. Then the martial scene on the plains, where scores of tents will be pitched, will be exceedingly animating. One of the chief points of interest on that occasion is the probable release of the cadets under arrest for a midnight prank of firing off one of the cannon, and raising "Ned," about three weeks since. For that unlucky performance they have been confined to the barrack-yard, a most serious and mortifying punishment, which has chafed them to the quick, particularly because it debarred them from many of the privileges enjoyed by the others at this time, especially that of attending the hops. Some effort was made by sympathizing lady friends to work upon the heart of the urbane Superintendent, Gen. PITCHER, and induce him to remit the remainder of the sentence on graduation day. But the old hero is not susceptible where military scruples prevail, and so be declared that military law must and should be obeyed.

THE "PLEBES."

The "plebes," or new cadets, seem to have a hard time of it working in. They are worried in drill by the older fellows fearfully. "Dress up; dress up, there! Why don't you dress up?" shouts cadet to a green squad, standing fearfully out of line. One gawkish fellow, terrified and confused, taking the phrase as referring to his garments, in nervous agitation stretched his neck back and forth to examine how and where he was not "dressed up." "Confound you, Sir! dress up like the rest! Do you think I'm talking tailor slang to you? Dress up!" fairly yelled the disgusted and enraged cadet. Such are the dressings that the new appointees have to endure. "Why," exclaimed one of the cadets, "why, if we give it to these fellows mild in three weeks they'd be so rapid we could not manage them." They have been exercised in squads on the plains today, in the presence of a large number of sympathetic but highly amused spectators.

THE MESS ARRANGEMENTS.

Among other minor topics that are to be looked after by the Board of Visitors is the mess arrangements. There has always been more or less subdued complaint from the cadets about the manner in which their food has been dispensed to them and its quality. It seems to be a chronic trouble, of which they dare not speak out for fear of demerit for insubordination. It is rumored that the members of the Board have, as individuals, been probing into this trouble, making inquiries of the cadets, pledging them immunity from the consequences of free speech in the matter. A personal visit reveals the fact that a sufficiency of victuals is provided, and that it is cleanly and properly prepared. Tea and coffee are not as good as might be, for which there seems to be no excuse. The bread is excellent, and so is the meat, but the butter has not been faultless. Molasses and some small supplies might also be of better quality. As the cadets pay $[illegible] a month for their board, it would seem that unexceptionable fare could be afforded them.

A DEDICATION.

This morning Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE and others of their party were rowed over the river, in the little skiff *Storm King*, to Cold Spring, to attend the dedication ceremonies of the new "Grant Methodist Episcopal Church." An immense crowd of people were in attendance, it having been advertised that the President would be there. The edifice is of brick, very spacious, substantial and elegant, and is provided with stained glass windows and all the late improvements in heating and ventilation. Right Rev. Bishop JANES preached the sermon which was an exhortation from Romans i. xvi.: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." In the pulpit were the pastor, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Rev. Elder Wakeley and Rev. Dr. Newman. In the altar were Rev. Messrs. Hunt, Foss, Birkens, Gibson, Lander, Ketchum, King, Sanford, Smith, Lewis, Ostrander, Terry, Meister, Parsons, Harriway, Lounsbery and others. Remarks were made by Dr. NEWMAN, Elder WAKELY and others, and $9,000 were subscribed toward extinguishing the debt of $25,000. The entire cost of the church was $40,000. Mrs. GRANT and party were the guests of Hon. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE.

SECRETARY BELKNAP AND THE VISITORS.

In the morning, Secretary BELKNAP and lady took the steamer *Olyphant* to Newburg. At his request there was no display of flags, &c., the trip being solely of an unofficial and social character. Newburg is the place of his former residence. Upon his arrival there, he was met by Messrs. Homer Ramsdell, Hon. J. G. Graham, Ex-Mayor Moore, Judge Taylor, Hons. Eli Hasbrouck and J. W. Miller, who escorted him around the city. He afterward dined at Mrs. DAVID CRAWFORD'S, and returned here on the steamer *Drew* at 3 o'clock. He will probably leave for Washington to-morrow. All the members of the Board of Visitors have departed. Gens. McDowell, Michler, Schriver, Dent, and Murell remain. It is expected that Mrs. GRANT will continue here over Sunday, and it is possible that the President will be here either at the Alumni dinner to-morrow, or on Saturday.

The farewell battalion parade of the graduates is appointed for this evening. This formality sunders the last tie between them and the Academy. It is always an epoch in the military year, and is full of sad significance, both to those that depart, and those who remain. Inspector-General SCHRIVER is expected to assume command, and give a parting salute.

The Working Women's Protective Union—Annual Report.

The seventh annual report of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker-street, sets forth that during 1869, there were of first applications for work, 1,400; reapplication by same kind of persons, 7,190; total applications for work, 8,607; applications for information, 3,350; for legal protection, 385; by employers, 1,063; total of all applications, 13,397; employments supplied, 2,692; other applications supplied, 4,730; total applications supplied, 7,422; claims for unpaid wages collected and paid over, $1,518 [illegible]; claims rejected as unjust, [illegible]; total of claims acted upon, $1,[illegible]; expenditure, salaries, rents, furniture, advertising, &c., $4,514 [illegible]; receipts, collections, donations, &c., $[illegible]. During 1870, so far, 1,713 applications have been supplied, [illegible] claims acted upon, $1,140 [illegible] expended, and $1,[illegible] received. Within the past seven years, the Union has prosecuted to final judgment more than 1,300 cases of fraud against working women, compelling the payment of over $[illegible] wages due. Over 10,000 applications have been received during this period, and [illegible] more acted upon. Domestic working women are not included in the operations, for they are supposed to have food and lodging wherever they are. The demand for an institution is shown more every year, the more widely it becomes [illegible]

known. The incorporators are Charles P. Daly, Jas. W. Gerard, John H. Parsons, Joseph P. Beach, Wm. Mackellar, Moses S. Beach, Daniel Walford, G. W. Mateell, Wm. E. Roberts, D. A. Kingsland and A. C. Kingsland.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

Conference at the Orange Valley Church—Henry Ward Beecher in New-Jersey.

The regular quarterly Conference of the Congregational Churches of New-York, New-Jersey and vicinity was held, yesterday afternoon and evening, in the Orange Valley Congregational Church, situated about five miles from Newark, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Each of the churches was represented by the pastor and six lay delegates, which, together with a number of persons of both sexes from New-York and the neighborhood of Orange, made an imposing concourse of about 1,000 persons. At 2½ o'clock the chimes attached to the church announced the hour for opening the Conference. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Moderator, presided, at whose request the pastor of the Orange Valley Church, Rev. GEO. B. BACON, delivered the address of welcome. Rev. HENRY BELDON acted as Secretary. After the singing of a hymn, a prayer was offered by the Moderator. Mr. BEECHER then explained the nature and objects of the Conference. He called it a company of the brethren, made up of the churches within a certain radius, assembled together without any authority, and with no more ecclesiastical validity than any similar number of persons congregated in a private house to discuss religious matters. It is the duty of churches in a neighborhood to constitute good neighborhood, to enjoy each other's faces socially, and greet each other in the flesh. Reports of the condition and prospects of several churches were then given by their pastors, which were generally satisfactory, except the one at Fort Lee, which is likely to pass out of the hands of the congregation, owing to the imminent foreclosure of an existing mortgage, unless some relief is shortly afforded by sister churches. The first subject of discussion, "The Relation of the Church Edifice to Church Work," was then opened by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of the Pilgrims' Church, Brooklyn. The speaker traced the origin and architecture of early Christian churches. A Christian church was originally built after the model of the old Roman Basilica, which served for the administration of justice as well as the management of commercial affairs. The ancient model consists simply of a raised platform at one end and side galleries. The speaker thought that every church edifice ought to have its religious physiognomy indicated that its character may be known by looking at it. A church ought to be permanent, for a permanent church contributes largely to the perpetuation of the church ministry. Dr. STORRS was of the opinion that the interior of a church ought to be arranged for the accommodation of Christian households rather than individuals, and hence the necessity of pews. He approved of chairs in churches for such as could not afford to rent pews. He preferred the permanent selling of pews, subject to a certain tax, as disposing of them by auction or renting them excited jealousy and rivalry.

The Moderator, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, next spoke. He was of the opinion that the question was divisible into two elements—firstly, the construction of the church, and secondly, the interior adaptations. Just as soon as a congregation can get out of a parlor or hall it ought to. It is not wise to build too big, but build so that you can build again. A church ought to be built that the pastor can effect the work upon the congregation which he is supposed to do. Ninety-nine out of every hundred churches are built to please the architect, and architects are the most godless creatures in the world. The three great essentials in a church are light, air and acoustic facilities. Mr. BEECHER was of the opinion that there is not a living man who knows how to ventilate a church with regard to church administration. He thought all plans relating to the management of pews were open to criticism. The system adopted in his church seemed to suit the nature and habits of the congregation, and so on with others. Concerning the subject of temperance, alluded to by the previous speaker, Mr. BEECHER maintained that the substituting of legislative for moral action would not or could not be effectual. At this stage of the proceedings a recess was taken till 6½ o'clock, in order to partake of a sumptuous collation provided by the congregation of the Orange Church, and spread beneath a spacious tent adjacent to the edifice. On reassembling in the evening a discussion was introduced on "The spirit of the Pilgrims in its adaptation to our times." In the absence of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, Rev. Mr. CLAPP opened the subject. The speaker wished to be like Mr. BEECHER and Dr. STORRS, true pilgrims of the nineteenth century. The first examples of the men of our time are to be found among the lineal descendants of the Pilgrim fathers. Their perfect ideas of the freedom and sublime dignity of the soul, led the fathers to love republicanism as a form of government, both in the Church and State. He ended by paying a tribute to the virtue, intelligence and genius of the people of New-England. Rev. Mr. STEBBINS followed. He ventured to say there were as many empty sleeves among the Puritans as any other class or sect in America. The negro, from his peculiar adaptation to religion, invites New-England missionary zeal. They should wage a moral war against the Southern politicians for the rescue of the negro from his degradation. The discussion was closed by Rev. Mr. BROWN, who gave a very interesting sketch of the history of the Pilgrims in New-Jersey. A motion was adopted that the next Conference be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, and the proceedings came to a close in the usual manner.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported as unsafe in the annexed particulars at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, since the last report published in the TIMES, and for the week ending Thursday, June 16, 1870:

No. 384 Broadway, owner, West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company; unsafe extension.
No. 504½ Broome-street; owner, J. B. ARCHER; unsafe front and east walls.
North-west corner Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, N. J. BURCHELL; unsafe party wall.
No. 73 William-street, owner, J. A. BISHOP; unsafe south gable.
No. 180 Cherry-street, owner, THOS. A. NORTON; unsafe chimneys.
No. 430 Seventh-avenue, owner, CHAS. A. LYNDE; unsafe building.
No. 558 Broadway, (rear,) owner, JAS. W. BEEKMAN; unsafe south walls.
No. 59 Mercer-street, owner, JAS. W. BEEKMAN; unsafe south walls.
No. 9 Beaver-street, corner, (new,) owner, ANN DRUMMOND; unsafe pier and lintels.
No. 36 Vandewater-street, owner, PATRICK HIGGINS; unsafe chimneys.
No. 28 Roosevelt-street, owner, PATRICK O'BRIEN; unsafe cornice and foundation.
No. 515 West Thirty-third-street, owner, GEO. N. CHAPMAN; unsafe building.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, June 16, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Seventy-first-street, 175 feet west of Second-avenue, 18 by 50, three stories; HENRY YOUNGLING, owner.
One first-class dwelling, north-east corner of Sixty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, 27 by 52, basement and five stories; GEO. CODLING, owner.
One first-class dwelling, north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-third-street, 20 by 50, four stories; HENRY LEGER, owner.
One bank, north-west corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, 25.7 by 75, basement and four stories; German Up-town Savings Bank, owners.
One store and tenement, No. 250 Bowery, 21 by 80, three stories; WM. B. ASTOR, owner.
One store and tenement, No. 342 Sixth-avenue, 25 by 90, basement and five stories; Mrs. MORRIS WAITFIELDER, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One opera-house, Nos. 115 and 117 West Twenty-third-street, 50 by 98, four stories; A. B. DARLING, owner; S. D. HATCH, No. 271 Broadway, architect.
One first-class store, No. 108 Grand-street, 25 by 104, five stories; L. & S. GOLDSBERG, owners.
One store, north-east corner of Second-avenue and First-street, 67 by 75, five stories; JOHN SCHAFFER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 57 feet west of Third-avenue, 20 by 25.5, basement and three stories; JEREMIAH LEAMY, owner.
One second-class dwelling, east side of First-avenue, 57 feet 3 inches south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 24 by 25, two stories; A. HOLLY, owner.
One second-class dwelling, north side of Eighty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 21 by 32, four stories; JAS. STEWART, owner.
One second-class dwelling, east side of Fourth-avenue, 77 feet north of Eighty-third-street, 25 by 42, three stories; Mr. SMITH, owner.
Six stores and tenements, south side of Fortieth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 55, five stories; CHAS. H. BIRMAN, owner.
Three stores and tenements, west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet south of Seventy-first-street, 16.8 by 60, four stories; JAMES KELLY, owner.
Three stores and tenements, north-east corner of Chrystie and Broome streets, 75 by 50 by 62, five stories; CHAS. E. LOEW, owner.
Two stores and tenements, Nos. 64 and 66 Attorney-street, 25 by 62, five stories; KOPP & SCHATER, owners.
Two stores and tenements, Nos. 58,40 and 42 Ludlow-street, 25.3 by 42, five stories; BECKER & MEIBRAN, owners.
Two stores and tenements, No. 432 East Ninth-street, 18.9 by 54, basement and five stories; FELIX STOBER, owner.
Two stores and tenements, north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, 25.5 by 47, four stories; JAMES CUDLEY, owner.
One store and tenement, No. 170 Chrystie-street, 25 by 53, five stories; A. REICHHARDT, owner.
One store and tenement, south side of Forty-seventh-street, 70 feet east Eighth-avenue, 20 by 40, four stories; JOHN BLANCY, owner.
One store and tenement, north-east corner of Third-avenue and Twentieth-street, 20 by 54, five stories; JAMES COSTELLO, owner.
One store and tenement, No. 433 East Tenth-street, 20 by 50, four stories; JOHN MCMAHON, owner.
One store and tenement, south-west corner of Boyard and Mott streets, 20 by 25, two stories; MARY MCNAIR, owner.
One store and tenements, north side of Twenty-first-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 50, three stories; MICHAEL MULLINS, owner.
Three tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-second-street, 175 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 16.8 by 45, four stories; JOHN E. LECLAIRE, owner.
Two tenement-houses, south side Seventeenth-street, 90 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 18 by 32, four stories; M. J. NEWMAN, owner.
One tenement-house, No. 407 West Forty-sixth-street, 25 by 55, four stories; JOHN STIER, owner.
One tenement-house, No. 174 Chrystie-street, 25 by 70, five stories; ANTHONY REICHHARDT, owner.
One tenement-house, No. 472 Pearl-street, rear, 27.8 by 25, four stories; WM. C. CLINTON, owner.
One tenement-house, east side of Ninth-avenue, 75 feet north of Twenty-fifth-street, 18.9 by 35; four stories; estate of M. J. O'REILLY, owner.
One factory, Nos. 251 and 253 West Twelfth-street, 49 by 64, four stories; WM. BETCHER & SON, owners.
One station-house, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 50 by 98.9, four stories; Corporation City of New-York, owners; N. D. BUSH, No. 300 Mulberry-street, architect.
One building for offices, No. 305 West Forty-first-street, 22 by 30, three stories; E. GALLON, owner.
One shop, north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 15 by 27, two stories; BENJAMIN FOX, owner.
One stable, No. 187 Laurens-street, 24 by 12, one story; E. W. VOORHEES, owner.
One livery-stable, north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, 100 by 100, three stories; Messrs. JACKS & IRWIN, owners.
One stable, No. 21 Jane-street, 25 by 48.5, two stories; ABRAHAM D. COOPER, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Seven second-class dwellings north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 100 feet west of Avenue A, 12.6 by 42, two stories and attic; THOMAS MCKELLAR, owner.
One stable north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 320 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 20 by 13, two stories; A. LUNDY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. of buildings	64	Stores and tenements	29
Brown-stone fronts	9	Tenement-houses	9
Iron fronts	3	Opera-house	1
Brick fronts	45	Bank	1
Frame buildings	8	Station-house	1
First-class dwellings	5	Factory	1
Second-class dwellings	10	Stables	4
Stores	2	Miscellaneous	3

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The sentences of criminals by Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, included one of four years and six months in State Prison for JOHN HENNESSLY, guilty of having broken into the premises of ANNA GOFF, at No. 158 Avenue A; and one of six months in the Penitentiary for JAMES GALLAGHER, the perpetrator of a theft at the residence of WM. MCCLAIR, at No. 245 Eighth-avenue.

The Postmaster-General having accepted the proposition of the Cunard line to carry the English mails for the amount of the ocean postage on the mails conveyed, the following will be the order of departure and destination of the different European mails: On Tuesdays by steamers of the Hamburg line to Plymouth, England; Cherbourg, France, and Hamburg, Germany. On Wednesdays by the steamers of the Williams & Guion line to Queenstown and Liverpool. On Thursdays by the steamers of the Cunard line to Queenstown and Liverpool, and of the North German Lloyd line to Bremen. On Saturdays by steamers of the North-German Lloyd line to Southampton and Bremen, and of the Inman Line, carrying the Irish mail only to Queenstown.

A meeting of the Southern Women's Bureau was held yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Institute, Mrs. C. FOWLER WELLS presiding, and Miss LAURA C. HOLLOWAY acting as Secretary, for the purpose of completing the organization. A constitution and by-laws were submitted and discussed, and will probably be adopted without amendment. Appropriate committees were appointed, and the Bureau will shortly be in regular working order.

Capt. ALBERTSON, who has had charge of the baggage department at Castle Garden for a number of years, has been removed by the Committee of the Commission and Senator MICHAEL NORTON has been appointed in his place. Other changes at the Garden are expected to take effect very soon. The change in the baggage department will probably cause the removal of about fifty employes, who will have to give place to others.

Counterfeiting United States money was made the foundation of a charge brought against GEORGE S. BROWNLEY yesterday, by a member of Col. WHITLEY'S force. The accused was arrested at the corner of Broadway and Dean-street, on Wednesday, and was found in possession of $5,000 in bad bills. It is said that he formerly held the position of Deputy United States Marshal at Nashville, Tenn.

The Lotos Club yesterday entertained their Vice-President on the occasion of his departure for Europe. The dinner was supplied by DELMONICO, and was served at the Club-house in Irving-place.

The cabin passengers of the *Scotia*, who were landed at Jersey City on Wednesday, paid $2,066 for duties on goods brought over by them. This is the largest amount, by $500, ever collected on the wharf for Customs. There are clerks from the Appraiser's office on duty at the dock who, on the arrival of a steamer, assess the duties on dutiable goods in the hands of passengers, and it is collected without unnecessary delay, provided the goods do not exceed $500 in value, in which case they are sent to the public stores.

Major J. M. BUNDY, editor of the *Evening Mail*, is the author of the able article in the current number of *Putnam's Magazine* on *Lothair*.

The semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange shows that from June 1 to June 15 there were 1,392 applications for employment, 1,091 orders from employers, and 1,385 persons employed. Of the latter 1,[illegible] were males and [illegible] females.

Miss EDITHA GILBERT MONTEZ has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against VICTORIA C. WOODHULL and TENNESSEE CLAFLIN, the Wall-street brokers, to recover a diamond ring, valued at $3,000, which plaintiff alleges she deposited with them as brokers, and which they refuse to deliver on demand. The defendants deny that the deposit was made as represented.

The Commissioner of Public Works has notified plumbers and masons that the licenses granted them by the late Croton Board for tapping water-pipes, &c., are now invalid, and that new bonds must be filed at the Department of Public Works, when new licenses will be issued.

We regret to learn that Dr. WM. W. SANGER, the well-known Physician-in-Chief of our public institutions under the Governors of the Almshouse, is seriously ill, and has been so for nearly three weeks. Dr. SANGER has the constant attendance of his old friends, Drs. WILLARD PARKER and WILLIAM H. DRAPER.

The annual meeting of the Eucleian Society will be held at its hall, in the University of the City of New-York, this evening, at 7 o'clock. This Society, which is of a purely literary character, numbers among its members some of the most noted of the Alumni of the University. Among these is the Mayor of the City, who is expected to be present to-night.

As two blind ladies were crossing University-place, at Thirteenth-street, yesterday, they were knocked down by a careless hack-driver. Fortunately they sustained no serious injury, and they were taken in charge by the Police for having dared to be run over, while John went on his way unmolested.

THOS. CAULFIELD was yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of shooting at and wounding Officer MCARTHUR, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, on Wednesday night, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. The officer found him lying on the sidewalk at the above place, and believing he was asleep, struck him lightly with his club to rouse him, when CAULFIELD drew a revolver and shot at the officer, hitting him in the head. He was committed.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery, today, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

A fire occurred last evening in the fancy store of MARKS & GOLDENBERG, No. 341 Grand-street, when a damage of $[illegible] was occasioned. Insured in the Grocers', Lafayette, Commonwealth, Etna and Greenwich for $13,000.

An unknown boy, aged twelve years, was instantly killed last evening at the corner of Lispenard-street and West Broadway, by car No. 88 of the Eighth-avenue line, by being run over. The driver, MICHAEL SHERIDAN, was arrested.

EMMA KRATHE, aged two years, yesterday fell from the fourth story of her residence, No. 188 Forsyth-street, and sustained severe injuries.

A French Prince came over in one of the European steamers a few days ago, whose principal baggage consisted of a saddle.

The only arrival at Castle Garden, yesterday, was the steamer *Australia*, with 313 immigrants.

BROOKLYN.

MARY DALEY was tried yesterday at the Court of Sessions on a charge of causing the death of her father, PETER B. DALEY, by assaulting him with an ax, at her residence, on the 1st of April last. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the accused was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Fourth-avenue Boulevard, extending from Atlantic avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, is now almost complete. Its length is four miles, and its total cost $575,000. Of this sum $380,000 is assessed on the city at large, and the remainder on the property along the avenue.

JOHN THOURQUAND, a laborer in the Atlantic White Lead Company's Works, while returning to his home last night, at No. 24 Hudson-avenue, was set upon by two of his fellow-workmen and severely beaten about the head with a club. His injuries, however, are not considered dangerous. The reason for the assault is said to have been some dispute about work and wages.

The act relating to public baths authorizes an annual tax levy of a sum not exceeding $2,000 for their maintenance.

An illicit still, with sundry fixtures and one barrel of rum, were seized yesterday morning by Collector WARD. The property was situated in Columbia-street, near King, is valued at $600, and is said to belong to one MICHAEL DONNELLY.

The two new stores in course of erection at Nos. 247 and 249 Fulton-street, are to be four stories in height, and will cost $30,000.

The present number of inmates of the County Almshouse is 609; of the Hospital, 407; and of the Asylum, 679.

LONG ISLAND.

The great excursion auction sale of Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY at Jamaica on Monday next (as advertised in another column) is attracting considerable attention. Jamaica, already a large and beautiful village, with cheap and frequent railroad communication with the Metropolis, is evidently destined to be a large city at no distant day. A prize of $5,000 is to be given to purchasers.

On Wednesday afternoon, as a well-known and prominent resident of Hempstead was about taking the train for home at James-slip, he was accosted by a well-dressed gentleman, who said that he resided in Hempstead, but that he had been robbed and had no money, and asked as a favor that he would lend him enough to pay his fare, promising to reimburse him on his arrival home. He put confidence in the story, bought an extra ticket which he presented to the stranger and allowed him to relieve him of sundry bundles and an umbrella. The Hempstead gentleman saw nothing more of his new-found acquaintance, neither did he find $20 worth of purchases confided to his care.

The Committee having in charge the camp-ground recently purchased at Jamesport, met at that place on Monday, with the presiding Elder, and appointed the 23d day of August for the opening of the camp meeting. They will meet soon to lay out the grounds and offer the lots for sale.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner BATHGATE was yesterday called upon to take the ante-mortem statement of BARNEY MURTHA, a tailor, residing on Boston road, or Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, Morrisania, whom, however, he found unable to speak on account of injuries which he had received at the hands of some person unknown. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NEW-JERSEY.

The seventy-sixth Annual Commencement of the Newark Academy was held, yesterday, in the Opera House. Ex-Gov. Ward, Sheriff Reynolds, Dr. Taylor, W. D. Russell, Ex-Mayor Peddie, and President Mattoon, of the Biddle Memorial Institute of Charlotte, N. C., occupied the platform, while the orchestra chairs were filled by the students. Orations were delivered by the students, eight of whom graduated.

In Belleville, N. J., Wednesday, the first Union Anniversary of the Sabbath-schools of Woodside, Montgomery, Union, Franklin and Belleville was celebrated with great enthusiasm. At 3 P. M. the schools formed in line on the main street, and after marching about for a short time were comfortably seated in a nicely shaded orchard, where the children discoursed sweet music, and Revs. D. J. BURRILL and G. T. MINES, of New-York, made telling and instructive addresses. The children, with the teachers, numbering about 600, had a gala day, with nothing to mar its perfect enjoyment.

To-night, for the fourth time, the Morris and Essex Railroad commuters promise to meet in Watchung Hall, Montclair, to discuss the situation. By the system of commutation now in force, the commuter is supplied with tickets, one for each day in the year. Immediately upon leaving the first station, the commuter's ticket is canceled, and if he gets off at any station between the place of his residence and New-York, he is compelled to pay fare.

An Englishman named HUDSON, employed at the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, one evening recently got on a freight train beyond Suffern, on the Erie Road, thinking it was going East, but finding it going West, jumped off, narrowly escaping death. The engineer who picked him up took him to "Turner's," thence to Monroe, and finally to the New-York Hospital, where he still remains.

Commissioner MCGUIRE, of Jersey City, yesterday ordered the merchants of Newark-avenue to remove their wares and boxes from the sidewalk. Some resistance was made, and a clerk, MARKS HERSCH, employed in the clothing-store, No. 4, was arrested.

A laborer, whose name is unknown, was prostrated by sun-stroke at the corner of Fairmount-avenue and Warren-street, Newark, yesterday. He was removed in an insensible condition to St. Michael's Hospital. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

JAMES FOX was struck by a locomotive, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken, yesterday, and was thrown from the track. He was only slightly injured.

A boy, four years of age, was run over by a locomotive on the Erie Railway, in Jersey City, yesterday, and had his leg cut off.

The Active Club, of Newark, will play an open game of base-ball on the grounds of the Amateur Club, at 3 P. M. today.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The reason for relieving Admiral Poor, of the North Atlantic fleet, is because of the law requiring squadrons to be commanded by officers not on the retired list. Admiral Poor, recently retired, is consequently called home for other duties. Other commanders of squadrons mentioned in recent orders of the Navy Department are affected in the same manner. Major Rodney Smith, Pay-master, is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and will be assigned to duty in the Department of Dakota.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 16.—The market for American Securities opened quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90½	90½	90½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	89¾	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867, ex-div'd	88½	88½	88½
U. S. 10-40s	87½	87½	87
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	114	113¾	113¾
Erie Railroad Shares	18½	18½	18½
Atl. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	25½	25½	25½

The weekly statement of the Bank of England made public today, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £219,000 since the last report.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm.

PARIS, June 16.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed firm. Rentes opened at 73f. 32c. ex-coupon, and closed at 73f. 32c.

ANTWERP, June 16.—PETROLEUM opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—5 P. M.—COTTON opened firmer and closed dull and irregular; Middling Uplands opened at 10½d.@10⅝d., and closed at 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans opened at 10¾d.@10⅞d., and closed at 10⅞d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 6d.@10s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; Red Western No. 2, 9s. 2d. Winter, 10s. Flour, 23s. 6d.@24s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Beef, 111s. ₱ tierce for 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork heavy.

LONDON, June 16—5 P. M.—TALLOW dull at 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. SUGAR, to arrive, active at 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. LINSEED-CAKES quiet and steady. LINSEED-OIL dull. TURPENTINE quiet.

HAMBURG, June 16.—PETROLEUM opened flat yesterday.

BREMEN, June 16.—PETROLEUM opened flat yesterday at 6 thalers 13 groschen.

HAVRE, June 16.—COTTON opened with a declining tendency, and closed quiet for on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 126f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 128f. ₱ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16.—FLOUR active and advanced 25c. on Spring, and 25c. on other grades; sales, 2,800 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $7 50@$7 75 for White; $7 75@$8 for Double Extras—all but one mill selling at outside quotations. WHEAT in good demand, with an upward tendency in prices; sales, 9,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32; 3,500 bushels No. 1 Red Indiana at $1 32; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 33; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 40; 2,500 bushels do. at $1 42; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Red Ohio at $1 42. CORN dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2, in car lots, at $1, and 5,000 do. in lots, at 96½c. RYE scarce; held firmly. PEAS firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at $[illegible] in bond. CORN-MEAL—$2 15 for Bolted, $2 [illegible] for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $15@$16; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $20@$25, according to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson, and $4 70 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $5 40; to New-York, $4 30; to Albany, $4 00 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—11,400 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 2,150 bushels Oats, 1,281,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—13,800 bushels Wheat, 2,051,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals for water from Buffalo and Oswego yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 1,288,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels; Oats, 115,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, June 16.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 65,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 280 bbls.; Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm. FLOUR in good demand; City Ground, $5@$6. WHEAT active, excited, and 3c.@4c. higher; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 17@$1 21, part to arrive; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $1 15; 26,000 bushels MIXED No. 2 and Rejected at $1 07; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 22½; 300 bushels White Michigan at $1 30; 4,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 27; 7,800 bushels Red Ohio at $1 40; in the afternoon, 18,000 bushels Minnesota Spring at $1 25; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 24; and 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 27@$1 28; the market closed easier. CORN dull; Rejected is selling in small lots at 80c.; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 90c. OATS dull and nominal at 55c.; small sales of Canada at 60c., in store. RYE neglected. Nothing doing in BARLEY. PORK dull at $30 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16½c.@17c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 03@$1 05.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer and higher; Spring Extras, $4 50@$5 25. WHEAT excited and higher, closing $1 07½ cash; $1 11 seller July for No. 2; during the afternoon irregular; held $1 15 cash. CORN closed at 84½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon, dull at 84c. seller June. OATS dull at 49½c. for No. 2. RYE active and higher at 90c.@97c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 01 in bond. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $29 50 for Summer-cured. SHOULDERS, 11½c., loose. LARD, 14½c. for No. 1. Live HOGS active and firm at $8 20@$9 65 for Common to Extra. CATTLE more active and a shade firmer at $4 50@$9 12½ for Cameron Cows to Extra Premium Steers. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 4,300 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 103,300 bushels Oats, 4,300 Hogs. FREIGHTS more active at 5c.@5½c. on Wheat; 4½c. on Corn, to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal; quoted at 20¼c.@21c. FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 90@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT firm, and some qualities are higher; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 05; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 34. CORN dull and unsettled, with but little doing; prices lower; Mixed, 80c.@85c.; Yellow, 88c.@91c.; White, 91c.@$1 04. OATS dull and unsettled at 53c.@57½c. RYE firm and better at 85c.@89c. WHISKY dull at $1 02. PROVISIONS dull; jobbing sales of Mess PORK at $30; Dry-salted Shoulders, 12½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. LARD nominally 15½c.@16c.; small sales of choice Keg at 17½c.@17¾c. CATTLE firm and unchanged. HOGS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—COTTON unchanged. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $27. FLOUR very active; Extra Family, $5 75@$7 for Low grade and Fancy Iowa; Wisconsin, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, $5 75@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio, $7 25@$8 for Fancy lots. WHEAT active and higher; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 45; Indiana, $1 37@$1 40. RYE sells at $1 03@$1 04 for Western; $1 10 for Pennsylvania. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 03@$1 05; Mixed Western, $1. OATS steady; State, 62½c.@64c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $30 75@$31. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY more active; Western Iron, $1 05@$1 06.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR active and advanced 25c.@50c.; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT very firm; prime to choice Maryland, $1 50@$1 75; good to prime, $1 40@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 42. CORN very firm; White, $1 13@$1 25; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12. OATS firm at 65c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull, but held firmly at $1 04@$1 05.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—COTTON firmer in tone; Middling, 20c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 25. CORN, $1 12. OATS, 63c. RYE quiet at $1. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30 50. BACON, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17c. Bulk MEATS, 12¼c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¼c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY, $1 03@$1 04. TOBACCO active; sales yesterday, 290 hhds.; today, 257 hhds., $5 50@$7 75 for trash to good lugs; $8@$21 for low leaf to medium wrappers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 16.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT advancing and strong; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37; Amber Michigan, $1 26½, buyers bid $1 26½; No. 1, $1 29; No. 2 Red, $1 24. CORN quiet and steady; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 90c.; Yellow, 94c. OATS quiet and better; No. 1, 59c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,200 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 3,600 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Winter Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE firm at 93c.@95c. COTTON in better demand and lower; Middling, 20¼c.@21c. TOBACCO in fair demand; sales, 240 hhds. at $5 20@$20 25 for Frozen Trash to choice Bright Leaf. WHISKY unsettled; time sales at $1 04; offered, $1 03 for cash; no buyers. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged, with nothing doing. EXCHANGE dull at par selling; 1-10 off buying.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Receipts CATTLE heavy; market dull and ¼c.@½c. lower; common to prime shipping Cattle sold at 7c.@8½c.; Milch Cows in fair supply and demand at $35@$50; Stock Cattle selling at $20@$25. SHEEP market very dull; receipts liberal; Western, $4@$5 50; Canada, $5 50@$6 50. No LAMBS in market. Receipts HOGS light; market active at $9@$9 37½.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—FLOUR firm; choice Wisconsin, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT unsettled at $1 22 for No. 1; $1 19 for No. 2. OATS unchanged. CORN steady at 75c. for rejected. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., June 16.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5 12½; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6. CORN lower; Mixed, $1 05; White, $1 12. OATS, 65c.@66c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY, $25@$26. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 123@124¼; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 113⅞.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—FLOUR firm and advancing. WHEAT advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 24@$1 25; No. 2 at $1 27. CORN held at 90c.@93c. OATS—sales at 60c. PETROLEUM dull and declining; sales at $[illegible] 25 for Crude ₱ bbl.; [illegible]c. for Refined, ₱ gallon.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—COTTON nominal, with no sales; receipts, 270 bales; exports, 281 bales. FLOUR quiet at $4 50@$5 25. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS active at 62c.@63c. LARD nominally 17c.@18c. PORK quiet at $30 50@$31. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, $16½c.@18c.

MOBILE, Ala., June 16.—COTTON firm and in good demand; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; sales, 1,200 bales; receipts, 175 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,500 bales; to New-Orleans, 274 bales; to New-York, 152 bales; to Boston, 425 bales; stock, 39,717 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 16.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; sales, 2,350 bales; net receipts, 315 bales; coastwise, 60 bales; total, 360 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 5,154 bales; stock, 58,226 bales.

DETROIT, June 16.—FLOUR firm and in demand; Choice, $7 50. WHEAT firmer, with a limited demand at an advance; Extra, $1 60; No. 1, $1 50. OATS—State, 60c.; Western, 60c. BARLEY, $1 [illegible] ₱ cental.

NORFOLK, Va., June 16.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 19½c.; receipts, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 126 bales; stock, 1,585 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 35c. ROSIN quiet at $1 55@$5. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR dull. COTTON dull.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16.—COTTON flat; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; sales 100 bales; receipts, 154 bales; stock, 5,050 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.; sales 150 bales; receipts, 320 bales; stock, 20,625 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 16.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales, 301 bales; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; receipts, 25 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD NUMBER READY TO-MORROW.—The *Phrenological Journal* for July begins its fifty-first volume with marked improvements. It contains: Portraits and Characters of Beethoven; Sir Samuel Baker and wife; Gov. Palmer, of Illinois; Mark Lemon; The Governors of New-York; Types of the Bayreuth Population; Measuring Men; Physical Education; Savages of Wild Beasts; Summer in the Fields; Reform for Women; We Must Rest; Wit, with a Moral; Love of Liberty; Vacations; The Invisible Monster; Pastors' Wives vs. Burglars; Glimpses of a Western Editor; The Electric Post; Was St. Paul a Bachelor; Success in Life; Equal Pay for Women; Integrity; Up in the Skies; To Correspondents, &c. Only $3 a year, or $1 50 for half a year—July to January—or 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]

"TAKING YOUR CHANCES."—You may in the purchase of your Summer hat; but if you want to avoid all risk you will take your chance of finding just the article you want at KNOX'S popular store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. The chance is decidedly and largely in your favor if you take our hint.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney disease, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, June 16—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	S.	Overcast	70
Portland	S. W.	Clear	75
Boston	S. W.	Clear	73
New-York	S. W.	Clear	77
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	77
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	78
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	74
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	78
Charleston	W.	Cloudy	82
Savannah	S.	Clear	75
Augusta	S. E.	Cloudy	80
Oswego	S.	Clear	70
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	72
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	75
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	80
Louisville	N. E.	Cloudy	72

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
England	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 18	New-York	Glasgow.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M. For Ireland only, by the *City of Washington*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.	
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	4 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 16.—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Maguire, Mrs. Joyce, Miss Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sinclair, A. S. Wall, M. W. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cohen, Mr. Farrington, G. S. Davies, J. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Leary, Reverend child, Mrs. Hopkins and servant, Dr. R. P. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wise, Miss Helen Richards, Miss Strickland, Miss Keith, S. J. Beford, W. S. Lobler, 2 Misses Hillard, Miss J. V. Dickinson, Miss M. E. Dickinson, I. C. Dickinson, F. F. Dickinson, Jno. B. Lafore, E. Leedine, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hogan, Miss Pope, Mrs. Ann Fitzsimons and child, James B. Hirsh, W. Lester, J. A. Lobey, R. Miller, R. Lewis, J. F. Craig, W. J. Craig, A. Douglas, C. M. Haist, L. A. Lyons, Abner Post, Lucius A. Dustin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bearce, Miss Ida Bearce, Miss Annie Bearce, Edward Hinton, F. F. Benney, J. J. Stevens, James Guild, Leon Lazarus, James Harvey, J. Stevens, Mrs. F. Galon and child, Mrs. Bradford and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Geyer and child, W. H. Underhill, C. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bacon and daughter, James E. Grade, Marshall Pratt, Mrs. Haines, child and infant, Thos. L. Hamilton, R. F. Sparks, Miss Julia A. Wilson, Miss Mary E. Ons, W. C. Lang, John Munro, Antonio Busto, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cooke and daughter, J. W. Brown, Daniel Eckley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Willard, Miss M. A. Willard, Master John H. Willard, J. L. Richards, Walter Clark, Mrs. L. M. Eckley and maid, Miss McKennan.

JUNE 16.—*In steam-ship America, for Bremen.*—Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell and lady, Governor of Nova Scotia, Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, Rev. E. Price, Robert Funke, Julius von Bories and family, Mrs. E. Heidenreich, Miss Bertha Heidenreich, Miss Louisa Heidenreich, Rudolph Gans, B. Westermann and lady, Miss Auguste Funke, Miss Caroline Funke, E. J. Tinkham and family, A. Davis, Henry Francke and family, Peter A. Frasse and lady, Chas. F. Frasse, J. F. Tuplo and son, Miss Adelheid Goldvogel, Leon Rich, Julius Baum, Leo Koenig, Eduard Ortloff, Mrs. Christiane Benz, Peter Pius Cottereau, Frederik Schroeder, Ino Behne, F. Baker, Benedict Schulz, Otto Klostermann, J. Hess, A. Pinedo, Chas. Weiss, Louis Neuburger and brother, Miss Agnes Johnson.

JUNE 16.—*In steam-ship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Des Angus, Emil Kinebling, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Denison.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Wilmington, from Galveston.—Mrs. N. A. Tunn and child, B. Bents, Mrs. E. Bents and two children, C. J. Fieldman, Mrs. Vennestrand, Master Willie Mangum, Mrs. Burns and 3 children, C. J. Sprague, Miss A. Miller, Master Wm. Lewis, Dr. Dunny, U. S. N.; Capt. J. Cockham, D. Shwan, Wm. A. Russell, Gen. T. W. Sherman, Master Willie Sherman, Mr. Collins, A. Gonzales, and 16 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.......7:33 | Moon rises..11:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:34 | Gov. Island 11:26 | Hell Gate...12:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Tripoli, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Chester, Penn., Abiel Abbot; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Admiral, (N. G.,) Hasslcop, Bremen, Hermann Boeker; Silentinus, (N. G.,) Meats, Elsinore, Wendt, Totens & Bockmann.

Barks Hoffnung, (N. G.,) Leasks, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; A. L. Grouth, Marcus, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Anna Lindley, (Br.,) Aiken, Newark, P. I., Nevius & Son; Moses Rodgers, Woodhull, Mobile, A. Starbuck; La Cayenne, Doherty, Aux Cayes, Morrison & Bartow; Kossuth, Elliott, Cienfuegos, F. Talbot & Co.; Erie, Banks, Pernambuco, Moss & Ward; John Wesley, Ford, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Adelaide, Taylor, Port-au-Spain, Jones & Lough; Atlantic, Davidson, Eastport, Crandall, Bismarck & Co.; Marcus Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk, C. H. Simpson & Co.; Good Will, Ingraham, Nassau, N. P., J. Ebbey; Willowmoia, Hazelwood, Kensington, Funch, Edye & Co.; E. Wheaton, Atkins, Wilmington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Margaret Slater, Hitchcock, Wilmington, S. Godwin & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston June 7, via Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. June 15, lat. 35 37, lon. 74 50, passed steam-ship Cuba, bound W.; same date, lat. 25 25, lon. 74 25, steam-ship Crescent City, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., June 12, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Bark Estella, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, (of Philadelphia,) Robinson, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to the Long Island Sugar Refining Co.; vessel to Abiel Abbot. Sld. in co. with schr. General Couner, for Boston.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Hawkins, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Bishop, Sagua 8 ds., with molasses to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Waltham, for Boston, Torrent, for Philadelphia; schr. Addie E. Cutler for do.

Schr. Edna Harwood, (of Baltimore,) Harwood, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Mason Prenst & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Eva May, (of Portland,) Richards, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to master. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Hattie, McClintock, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Jas. A. Wilder & Son.

Schr. Oceanus, Southard, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Tribble, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Mary Ann Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. E. Sharp, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, Elizabethport, for East Haddam.

Schr. Roanoke, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Niantic, Padletord, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. S. D. Thompson, Hart, Elizabethport, for Hudson.

Schr. C. R. Panfild, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. M. Wells, Frees, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. A. Twibell, Loughery, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Anna, Lanman, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. America, Vail, Montauk, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Cherryfield 12 ds., with fish to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sarah Jane Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Green County Tanner, Hyde, Bridgeport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hans, McNams, Greenwich.
Schr. Mariner, Green, Greenwich.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hebbie, Stamford.
Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, Taunton.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy, Clark, New-Haven.
Canal-boat Phantom, Gillett, Ottawa, C. E., 11 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.
Canal-boat Geo. Hasbach, Richards, Ottawa, C. E., 11 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.
Canal-boat W. F. Potter, Wilson, Ottawa, C. E., 11 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND—Sunset, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Calabria and Tripoli, for Liverpool; America, for Bremen; Missouri, for Havana, via Nassau; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga and Hatteras, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Minnehaha, for Londonderry; bark H. L. Routh, for Havre; brigs G. W. Barter, for Arroyo, P. R.; Two Brothers, for —.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 16.—Arr. Bark Bolivar, New-York; brigs Mary, Guanica; Jane, Miragoane; A. G. Jewett, Fortune Island; Princeton, New-York; schrs. J. W. White, San Domingo; Frank Palmer, Cienfuegos; Henry Hobart, New-Orleans.

Sld. steam-ship Malta, for New-York.

BOSTON, June 16.—Arr. brigs John Brightman, from Caibarien; Camille, from Caibarien; A. M. Roberts, from Baltimore. Schrs. Thos. G. Smith, from Cienfuegos; Henry Hobert, from New-Orleans; Niagara, from Mobile; David Williams, from Savannah, and J. G. Collier, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16.—Arr. schr. James Baxter, from Baltimore; schr. W. Woodall, from Baltimore.

Sld. brig Mary Rice, for Baltimore; schr. N. W. Smith, for New-York, and Dearborn, for Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—Passed up—bark Mozart, Baltimore, for City Point.

Went out to sea—steamer Leipsic, for Bremen, and bark Agnostina, for Halifax.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Arr. Sussex, from Yokohama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 16.—Arr. schr. A. J. Fabens, Philadelphia; steam-ship Oriental, Boston.

Cld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, New-York; North Point, Baltimore; schr. Chimo, Bridgeport.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16.—Arr. steam-ships Regulator, from New-York; Lucille, from Baltimore.

YOKOHAMA, May 21.—Sld. April 27, Charles C. Leary, from New-York, for Manila; May 4, A. Moridge and Volunteer, for New-York.

In port—Paul Marcey and Horatio Harris, of New-York, and Matiah, of Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Roswell, (of Rockport,) Copp, from Sagua via Delaware Breakwater, arr. 16th, reports had fine weather during the passage. June 6, off Key Sala, passed schr. Addie Ryerson, from Sagua, for Philadelphia; same time, schr. Lizzie Watson, from do., for Portland; 12th, lat. 33 38, lon. 76, schr. Sophia Jameson, bound S. Sld. in co. with brig Josiah King, for New-York; schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, for Philadelphia.

Ship Calhoun, Crary, from Callao, which arrived 15th and anchored on the Bar, came up to the City this A. M., (16th,) and reports passed Cape Horn April 26; crossed the equator May 23, in lon. 33; had fine weather throughout the passage.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Cole, of steam-ship Wilmington, from Galveston and Key West, for favors.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, June 7, bark Norton Stover, Mix, for N. of Hatteras; brigs M. Houston, for Philadelphia in a ds.; Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, for N. of Hatteras; Mary C. Comery, Comery, for N. of Hatteras; Juliet C. Clark, Moore, for N. of Hatteras; Clara E. Pickering, for New-York; Chillianwallah, Tucker, 4 ds. for New-York; schrs. Chas. Dennis, for N. of Hatteras; Mabel F. Staples, Coffin, for Philadelphia.

At Matanzas, June 6, bark Esther Bolton, for New-York, to sail 10th inst.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY 7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 236 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

175 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—thirty miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 180,000, averaging over 500 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 800,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 200 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 175 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 175 MILES, (which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and thoroughly equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion greatly exceed our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

STARR & MARCUS

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE

FROM THE

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

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